

### CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation  
from New  
South  
Wales.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria. Its territories were defined as those "comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follows:—

1. Northern Division of Bourke County.
2. Southern Bourke County, Evelyn, and Mornington.
3. County of Grant.
4. Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.
5. Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.
6. Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth.
7. Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey.
8. Pastoral District of Gippsland.
9. Pastoral District of Murray, except that part included in Anglesey.
10. Pastoral District of the Loddon, formerly Western Port, except parts included in Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot.
11. Pastoral District of the Wimmera.
12. City of Melbourne.
13. Town of Geelong.
14. Town of Portland.
15. United towns of Belfast and Warrnambool.
16. United towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour.

Amongst these constituencies, the twenty members were distributed thus:—Melbourne, three members; Northern Bourke and Geelong, two each; and each other electorate, one member; the areas comprised within the towns having separate representation being excluded from the county franchise.

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria.

Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house value £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

In December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Legislative Council of Victoria to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber. This invitation was acted upon without delay, and on 24th March, 1854, a Bill was passed to establish a Constitution for Victoria. This Bill received the Royal assent on 16th July, 1855, and the new Act, denominated The Constitution Act, became law when proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1855.

Steps leading up to responsible government.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

When the change to responsible government was made, the bicameral and cabinet systems were introduced. In the new Parliament, which met on 21st November, 1856, the members of the Legislative Council numbered 30, who were elected for ten years, and represented six provinces. This House was not to be dissolved, but five of its members were to retire every two years. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts, liable to dissolution at the end of five years, or earlier, at the discretion of the Governor.

Responsible government.

Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom were to have seats in Parliament, were to be deemed "Responsible Ministers," and any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown was required to vacate his seat, but was capable of being re-elected.

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

Qualifications of Members.

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in province and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Council franchise.

Assembly  
franchise.

The Assembly franchise was attainment of the age of 21 years, being natural-born or naturalized, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral district valued at £50, or of £5 annual value, or leasehold in the district of £10 annual value, or being a householder occupying premises of £10 annual value, or having permissive occupancy of Crown lands for which payment was made to the Crown, or receiving salary of £100 per annum.

Vote by  
ballot.

Immediately prior to the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria was thus the first country where, in modern times, elections were carried out on this principle. All Parliamentary and other public and quasi-public elections are now conducted by ballot.

### CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on 28th November, 1881, to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £100, free of all incumbrances, in the case of a member, and to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, and the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

Plural  
voting  
abolished.

On 30th August, 1899, plural voting was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district at an election for the Assembly. Plural voting is still, however, permissible in elections for the Upper House, but owing to the large area of the provinces, it is improbable that the right is exercised to any extent.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the total votes recorded. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,725 postal ballot papers were used for the House of Representatives, being about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the votes recorded. At the recent election on 13th April, 1910, the number of persons who voted in this manner for the House of Representatives was 14,049, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total voters.

Voting by  
post at  
elections.

In cases where a person is entitled to become an elector and his name does not appear on the Ratepayers' or General Roll, such person could, by an Act passed in 1898, take out a Right at any time before the day of election, after giving seven days' notice, and apply to a Court of Petty Sessions for a Certificate enabling him to vote. The "Reform Act of 1903" has now, however, restricted the issue of these certificates. No certificate shall now be granted between the day of dissolution and the day of polling in the case of a Parliament dissolved before its expiry by effluxion of time; nor between 30 days before the time at which the Assembly would expire by effluxion of time, if not sooner dissolved, and the day of polling; nor between the day on which any member's seat becomes vacant and the day of polling.

Voters'  
certificates

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive

Constitutional  
difficulties  
experienced.

acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessities, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

The Government therefore returned to office, and the Governor granted a short prorogation. When the Parliament re-assembled, the Governor dissolved it at the request of Ministers, and in 1868 the new Parliament met with a strong Ministerial following—the issue before the electors having been the independence, in matters of finance, of the Legislative Assembly. Before the meeting of Parliament, a despatch was received from Mr. Cardwell, revealing the view of the Colonial Office as to relations between the Houses and the Governor and the Home authorities, disapproving of the Darling grant being tacked to the Appropriation Bill, as tending to prevent discussion in the Council, and advising the Governor not to approve of such a grant without an assurance that the Ministry would give the Council full opportunity of discussion. Ministers complained that Imperial interference endangered responsible government. The Governor, holding himself responsible to the Home Government, regarded his instructions, and insisted on the grant being separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Sladen accepted office, only to be almost immediately defeated. The former Ministry returned, and the difficulty was overcome by Sir Charles Darling refusing the grant.

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an

ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for its service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

The position in regard to these constitutional difficulties has now been met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act 1903*.

On 14th August, 1885, a very important Act was passed, constituting the Federal Council of Australasia. The first session of the Council took place at Hobart on 25th January, 1886. Seven additional sessions were held, the last at Melbourne on 24th January, 1899. The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those States which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council. The labours of this body led up to and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Steps  
leading  
up to  
Federation.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. Although the matters which will ultimately be dealt with by that body will remove from the State Parliament many of its present functions, the internal development of the State still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; neither the State railways nor the public debts have yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before that Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

Division of  
functions  
of Govern-  
ment.

## THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act 1903. After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The Governor. The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of

any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving, of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, its members almost invariably tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is in such a case to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, usually the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or should foreshadow a new and revolutionary arrangement.

Forming  
a new  
Ministry.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, when it is defeated on a measure which it considers vital, or when it has not a proper working majority, the Premier may, instead of advising the Governor to "send for" some one else, ask for a dissolution; and the principle which guides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In regard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

Granting a  
dissolution.

The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz. :—(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. The latter Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one

The Execu-  
tive  
Council.



is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

Responsible  
Ministers.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—usually fills the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. In the present Ministry, however, the Premier (the Hon. John Murray) is the Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, and the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer.

The Parlia-  
ment.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for

services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the highest number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal Assent on 15th February, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Legis-  
lative  
Council.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, and may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted

The Legis-  
lative  
Assembly.

of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, unattainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district. The occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered; but where a tenant finds that the landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or of the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he or she shall vote in. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

Limitation  
of election  
expenses.

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the

matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1907.

At the last triennial election for the Legislative Council, held on 4th June, 1907, the number of provinces in which contests took place was only seven—no less than 10 members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in those where an election was held:—

Elections—  
Legislative  
Council,  
1907.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 4TH JUNE, 1907.

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.				Number who voted by post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Informal.	Total.		
East Yarra ...	13,889	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Melbourne ...	14,001	"		...	...	...	...
Melbourne East	11,424	3,537	14	14	3,551	57	31.08
" North	13,036	3,951	13	63	3,964	60	30.40
" South	13,495	4,908	24	26	4,932	109	36.54
" West	13,534	3,428	2	23	3,430	4	25.34
Bendigo ...	8,558	5,049	5	16	5,054	178	59.07
Gippsland ...	9,485	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
Nelson ...	8,012	"		...	...	...	...
Northern ...	8,685	3,081	7	14	3,088	26	35.56
North-Eastern	8,932	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
North-Western ..	9,780	3,119	14	10	3,133	16	32.03
Southern ...	9,557	Uncontested		...	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	10,891	"		...	...	...	...
South-Western ...	9,269	"		...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	8,705	"		...	...	...	...
Western ...	9,485	"		...	...	...	...
Less uncontested Provinces (10)	180,738	...	...	...	...	...	...
	102,226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,512	27,073	79	166	27,152	450	34.58

## ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1908.

Electoral  
Districts—  
Legislative  
Assembly.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 39 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly was 263,876 (of whom 98,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 88,461 voted, being 53.64 per cent. of the number entitled. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former, in the different electoral districts:—

## NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford .. .. .	4,462	(Uncontested)	
Albert Park .. .. .	5,171	2,751	53.20
Allandale .. .. .	3,145	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East .. .. .	4,153	2,473	59.55
Ballaarat West .. .. .	3,986	2,320	58.20
Barwon .. .. .	3,997	2,034	50.89
Benalla .. .. .	3,555	1,589	44.69
Benambra .. .. .	2,793	1,586	56.78
Bendigo East .. .. .	4,013	2,242	55.87
Bendigo West .. .. .	4,321	(Uncontested)	
Boroondara .. .. .	6,333	2,658	41.97
Borong .. .. .	2,948	(Uncontested)	
Brighton .. .. .	4,165	"	
Brunswick .. .. .	5,460	"	
Bulla .. .. .	3,936	"	
Carlton .. .. .	4,222	"	
Castlemaine and Maldon .. .. .	3,417	"	
Collingwood .. .. .	4,436	2,471	55.70
Dalhousie .. .. .	3,600	2,728	75.77
Dandenong .. .. .	4,365	2,122	48.61
Daylesford .. .. .	3,235	2,075	64.14
Dundas .. .. .	3,234	2,169	67.06
Eaglehawk .. .. .	3,729	2,487	66.69
East Melbourne .. .. .	4,266	(Uncontested)	
Essendon .. .. .	6,200	3,237	52.21
Evelyn .. .. .	3,717	1,365	36.72
Fitzroy .. .. .	4,057	2,172	53.53
Flemington .. .. .	5,444	2,759	50.68
Geelong .. .. .	4,486	2,547	56.78
Gippsland East .. .. .	3,172	1,535	48.39
Gippsland North .. .. .	3,157	1,981	62.75
Gippsland South .. .. .	3,898	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West .. .. .	3,262	"	
Glencg .. .. .	3,633	"	
Goulburn Valley .. .. .	3,273	"	

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH DECEMBER, 1908—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville .. .. .	3,582	2,265	63·23
Gunbower .. .. .	3,104	(Uncontested)	
Hampden .. .. .	4,025	2,026	50·34
Hawthorn .. .. .	5,999	2,856	47·61
Jika Jika .. .. .	6,039	2,882	47·72
Kara Kara .. .. .	3,288	(Uncontested)	
Korong .. .. .	2,710	"	
Lowan .. .. .	3,021	"	
Maryborough .. .. .	3,940	"	
Melbourne .. .. .	5,636	2,206	39·14
Mornington .. .. .	4,185	(Uncontested)	
North Melbourne .. .. .	5,362	"	
Ovens .. .. .	2,949	1,727	58·56
Rolwarth .. .. .	3,815	2,215	58·06
Port Fairy .. .. .	3,644	2,501	68·63
Port Melbourne .. .. .	5,405	(Uncontested)	
Prahran .. .. .	4,969	2,627	52·86
Richmond .. .. .	5,230	2,735	52·29
Rodney .. .. .	3,542	(Uncontested)	
Stawell and Ararat .. .. .	3,330	2,124	63·78
St. Kilda .. .. .	5,010	1,851	36·95
Swan Hill .. .. .	3,246	(Uncontested)	
Toorak .. .. .	4,910	2,273	46·29
Upper Goulburn .. .. .	3,763	2,164	57·50
Walhalla .. .. .	2,897	(Uncontested)	
Wangaratta .. .. .	3,849	"	
Waranga .. .. .	2,929	2,111	72·07
Warrenheip .. .. .	2,891	1,762	60·94
Warrnambool .. .. .	3,217	1,840	57·19
Williamstown .. .. .	6,148	2,995	48·72
	263,876	..	..
Less uncontested districts (26)	98,957	..	..
Total .. .. .	164,919	88,461	53·64

The number of persons who voted by post was 3,790; owing to the suddenness of the dissolution no voters' certificates could be issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Collingwood, viz., 55·70 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 75·77 per cent.; Waranga, 72·07 per cent.; Port Fairy, 68·63 per cent.; Dundas, 67·06 per cent.; and Eaglehawk, 66·69 per cent., were the most keenly contested.

Proportion  
of votes  
polled,  
1866 to  
1908.

The following are the proportions who voted at the last eighteen general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1908.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.		Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted.	
	Per cent.			Per cent.	
1866 ... ..	...	55·10	1889 ... ..	...	66·58
1868 ... ..	...	61·59	1892 ... ..	...	65·12
1871 ... ..	...	65·02	1894 ... ..	...	70·99
1874 ... ..	...	61·00	1897 ... ..	...	70·33
1877 ... ..	...	62·29	1900 ... ..	...	63·47
1880 (February) ...	...	66·56	1902 ... ..	...	65·47
1880 (July) ... ..	...	65·85	1904 ... ..	...	66·72
1883 ... ..	...	64·96	1907 ... ..	...	61·26
1886 ... ..	...	64·70	1908 ... ..	...	53·64

The small proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the last election is accounted for by polling day having been fixed for the 29th December, when a great number of electors were away holiday-making, and also by the fact that in country districts the farmers were engaged in harvesting operations.

The twenty-first Parliament was opened on 9th July, 1907, and dissolved on 7th December, 1908, the duration thus extending over 518 days. This was the shortest Parliament since 1880, with one exception, viz., that of 1902-3.

The twenty-second Parliament was opened for a short session on 7th January, 1909, and prorogued on 2nd March, 1909; the second session was opened on 30th June, 1909, and prorogued on 4th January, 1910.

Duration of  
Parliam-  
ents and  
sessions.

The following is a statement of the duration of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration:—

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1910.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st	.. ..	1856-8	991	69·7
2nd	.. ..	1859-60	637	88·8
3rd	.. ..	1861-4	1,091	66·7
4th	.. ..	1864-5	378	96·8
5th	.. ..	1866-7	686	57·0
6th	.. ..	1868-70	1,048	70·0
7th	.. ..	1871-3	1,049	60·9
8th	.. ..	1874-6	1,072	65·3
9th	.. ..	1877-9	993	68·9
10th	.. ..	1880	49	93·9
11th	.. ..	1880-2	926	86·6

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1910—  
*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
12th .. ..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th .. ..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th .. ..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th .. ..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th .. ..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th .. ..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th .. ..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th .. ..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th .. ..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st .. ..	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd (1st & 2nd Sessions)	1909-10	..	244	..

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

Long sessions and recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1909.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1909:—

ACTS PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION, 1909.

- | Act No. | Date.          |  |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 2157.   | January 8th.   | —This Act applies £1,355,248 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9.  |
| 2158.   | February 26th. | —This Act applies £1,384,080 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1908-9, and appropriates supplies granted in the last two sessions, amounting to £5,256,435, to the service of the Government.   |
| 2159.   | March 2nd.     | —The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1909 gives the Board authority to borrow, with the consent of the Governor in Council, £1,000,000 over and above the amount it was authorized to borrow by virtue of previous Acts. Permission is also given for redemption loans to be floated, notwithstanding that by doing so the limit of the borrowing powers of the Board, viz., £3,750,000, may be exceeded. |
| 2160.   | March 2nd.     | —This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1719 until the 31st December, 1909.  |



- | Act No. | Date.       |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 2161.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock Act</i> 1909 authorizes the raising of £500,000 by the issue of stock—£300,000 to be expended on the construction of railways and works, and £200,000 on irrigation works and water supply in country districts. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed is to be set apart annually out of revenue to meet the stock when it falls due.  |
| 2162.   | March 2nd.— | This Act increases by £10,000 the amount appropriated for old-age pensions for 1908-9.   |
| 2163.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Loan Act</i> 1909 gives power to raise £500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures—£275,000 to be expended on railways and tramways, £168,000 on irrigation works and water supply works in country districts, and £57,000 on the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-holders, the repayments by municipalities and land-holders to be credited to the Victorian Loans Redemption Fund. An amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum borrowed, except as regards the above sum of £57,000, is to be set apart annually out of revenue until the loan is redeemed.  |
| 2164.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £1,171,468 out of loan funds for railway and tramway works.  |
| 2165.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Ballarat East Land Act</i> 1909 provides for the vesting of certain lands for the purposes of the South-street Society, and for reducing the width of certain streets in the town of Ballarat East, and for other purposes.   |
| 2166.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1909 removes doubts as to the borrowing powers conferred on the Trust by the Act of 1907, and enables the Melbourne Tramways Trust and trustees generally to invest in or upon debentures issued under the Act.  |
| 2167.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act</i> 1909 authorizes the raising of £1,500,000 by the issue of stock. Of this amount, £1,000,000 is for the construction of railways and works connected therewith and rolling stock, and £500,000 for irrigation works and water supply in country districts.   |
| 2168.   | March 2nd.— | The <i>Closer Settlement Act</i> 1909 extends the time from five to six years from the coming into force of the principal Act, viz., 30th November, 1904, during which money may be raised for closer settlement purposes, the amount in any one year not to exceed £500,000. The acceptance of instalments of purchase money by the Board from lease-holders who have previously broken a covenant or condition of lease is not to be deemed a waiver of such breach, although the Board or person receiving the money had knowledge of the irregularity. Lessees may, at the discretion of the Board, prevent forfeiture for non-payment of a half-yearly instalment by the payment of a fine at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but no forfeiture is to operate to extinguish any debt to the Crown in respect of such instalment. |

- | Act No. | Date.      |  |
|---------|------------|--|
| 2169.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Meat Supervision Act</i> 1909 amends the Act of 1900. Bacon brought into the meat area and swine sold or slaughtered at private abattoirs are placed under the provisions of the principal Act.  |
| 2170.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1909 sanctions the issue and application of £622,899 available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes.  |
| 2171.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Forests Excisions Act</i> 1909 gives power to excise permanently from State forests certain areas defined in a schedule to the Act.  |
| 2172.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Marine Act</i> 1909, to be deemed to have come into force from the 26th August, 1908, amends the Act of 1890 by declaring that regulations made by the Pilot Superannuation Board for the maintenance of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund shall bind all pilots, whether licensed before or after the commencement of the <i>Marine Board Act</i> 1887, and all persons claiming through them, or in receipt of any periodic allowance or pension from the fund. Section 97 of the principal Act is amended by affirming that the regulations in force at the commencement of the Act of 1890 are to continue in force until the Pilot Superannuation Board has, by regulation approved by the Governor in Council, otherwise directed, and no longer; the provision in the same section that pensions, gratuities, and allowances granted before the commencement of the <i>Marine Act</i> 1887 are to be a first charge upon the annual income of the fund will be considered as repealed from the date on which any such regulation may come into operation. |
| 2173.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Eumeralla Drainage Area Act</i> 1909 gives the Minnamite Shire Council power to make a further special improvement charge in the event of the loan moneys raised on the security of the improvement charge being insufficient to complete the drainage works.  |
| 2174.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>University Act</i> 1909 provides for the establishment of a Veterinary School in the University of Melbourne—an annual endowment for ten years of £4,200 being payable out of the Consolidated Revenue provided that certain conditions are complied with.   |
| 2175.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Teachers Act</i> 1909 increases the salaries of State school teachers in some cases, and also the number of classified positions. Increments are provided for certain head teachers and female assistants, and also for others who have completed twenty-five years of service. Allowances are to be given to teachers performing special services in training schools. The Act is to be deemed to have come into operation in respect of most of its provisions from the 1st January, 1909, and the increased annual expenditure which it will entail is estimated to amount to £77,000.  |

- | Act No. | Date.      |   |
|---------|------------|---|
| 2176.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1895, gives power to the Governor in Council to proclaim any portion of the district of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust an urban section. Three additional Commissioners may also be elected for this section, and the apportionment of the Trust loan indebtedness is also provided for. Authority is given to levy rates upon the occupiers and owners of lands and tenements within the urban section. A penalty of £50 may be inflicted on any person who waters or permits to be watered an area larger than that for which application has been made to an officer of the Trust, and for which water is supplied, and a similar fine may also be exacted when a person has been convicted for unlawfully taking water from any channel, conduit, or pipe belonging to or under the management of the Trust. A person illegally diverting water is liable to a penalty of £5 per day. When a loan is obtained for the purchase of machinery or plant a sum must be set aside each year to provide for depreciation. |
| 2177.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act</i> 1909, to come into force on the 1st May, 1909, provides for a half-holiday every Saturday in shops in the metropolitan district. Butchers, bakers, chemists, hairdressers, tobacconists, booksellers and news agents, fish and oyster, bicycle, and flower shops, and eating houses and restaurants, do not come within the scope of the Act. After the expiration of one year a majority consisting of at least fifty more than one-half of the shopkeepers affected may, by petitioning the Governor in Council, have the Saturday half-holiday suspended for not less than six months nor more than two years.  |
| 2178.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Beeac and Newtown Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Beeac to Newtown.  |
| 2179.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Ouyen and Kow Plains Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Ouyen to Kow Plains.  |
| 2180.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Moe and Walhalla Railway Completion Act</i> 1909 provides for the completion of the Moe and Walhalla railway.   |
| 2181.   | March 2nd. | —The <i>Wire Netting Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the <i>Vermin Destruction Act</i> 1890, gives the Governor in Council power to sell wire netting for vermin-proof fences to shires, who must enter into an agreement to pay out of the municipal fund 10 per cent. of the price charged on the signing of the agreement and the balance in nine equal instalments with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. If any municipality fails to pay the instalment when due the Treasurer is empowered to deduct the overdue instalment from the shire's endowment. The limit of assistance by way of loan which a municipality may grant to any one owner of land is fixed at wire netting sufficient for 5 lineal miles of fencing, and no higher rate of interest may be charged than 4½  |

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- per cent. on the amount of the price of the wire netting, or on so much of it as remains unpaid. The Minister may advance to Crown licensees or adjoining land-owners, on such security as may be arranged, sufficient wire netting for 6 lineal miles of fencing. A maximum penalty of £100 may be imposed on any person for selling, giving away, or without authority using wire netting for any purpose other than the fencing of his land.
2182. March 2nd.—The *Weights and Measures Act* 1909 deals principally with the constitution of Weights and Measures Unions. No inspector of weights and measures is to stamp any weights, measures, balances, steel-yards, beams, or other weighing machines if the material or mode of construction appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud. All weights, measures, and scales forfeited become the property of the Council or Union, and may be disposed of as they deem fit. An inspector may demand from the vendor of coal or firewood the "delivery or weight ticket," and may impound it if found to be incorrect. Firewood, if sold in a quantity of 10 cubic feet or less, or of 5 cwt. or less, must be disposed of by weight.
2183. March 2nd.—The *Chaff and Stock Food Act* 1909, to come into operation on the 1st July, 1909, regulates the sale of chaff and other foods for stock. The sale of mixed chaff is prohibited, and chaff when offered for sale is to be deemed hay chaff unless otherwise stated. The penalty for a first offence is fixed at not more than £20; for a second offence not less than £10 nor more than £50; and for each subsequent offence not less than £20 nor more than £100. Every invoice, agreement, circular, or advertisement relating to stock food must state specifically the materials of which it consists. The proportion or amount of foreign ingredients which may be contained in any stock food is to be prescribed by regulation. Power is given to an authorized officer or to a purchaser to enter premises where stock food is prepared or offered for sale and take samples for analysis by the chemist of the Department of Agriculture. These may be taken in the absence of the vendor, and withholding information or obstructing the authorized officer is an offence against the Act. The purchaser of such stock food may be required to state the name of the vendor.
2184. March 2nd.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1909 amends previous Factories Acts. The ages of children who may not be employed in factories are raised from 13 to 14 years for males, and from 13 to 15 years for females, but this is not to affect any child lawfully employed in a factory when the Act was passed. The pay for Sunday work of engineers and firemen, required under the Factories and Shops Acts to hold a certificate from the Board of Examiners, is fixed at not less than time and a-half. The powers of the Ironmoulders' Board are extended. Further restrictions are imposed on the delivery of bread on the bakers'

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holiday in each month, it being an offence to deliver bread in any way except by retail over the counter on such day. Shops must be provided with sufficient means of ingress and egress, and over-crowding must be avoided. No premium is to be demanded by a shopkeeper (other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist) for engaging or employing a person in connexion with the selling of goods as an apprentice or improver, and any person who has paid such premium or bonus may recover the same in a court of competent jurisdiction. Power is given the Governor in Council to appoint Special Boards for the iron-working trade. Every hairdressing and shaving saloon is to be closed on the third Wednesday in March in each year, and all employes are to be given a holiday on that day. Amendments have been made in the Act of 2137 *re* power to appoint Special Boards in the businesses of carting and of erection of buildings.

2185. March 31st.—The *Adult Suffrage Act* 1908 confers the suffrage on women aged 21 years and upwards at all elections for the State Legislative Assembly, and also places them on an equality with men at elections for the Legislative Council.

#### ACTS PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION, 1909.

- Act No.      Date.
2186. July 8th.—This Act applies £1,117,970 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2187. July 26th.—The *Assembly Electoral Rolls Act* 1909 alters the times for preparing supplementary electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly for the year 1909.
2188. July 28th.—This Act applies £218,948 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1908-9.
2189. August 12th.—The *Carriages Act* 1909, to be construed as one with the *Carriages Act* 1890, alters the annual apportionment amongst suburban municipalities of amounts received by the City of Melbourne from residents in those municipalities for hackney carriage licences and carters' licences.
2190. August 12th.—The *Northcote Railway Station Improvement Act* 1909 provides for improving the access to the Northcote Railway Station.
2191. August 12th.—The *Woodend Land Exchange Act* 1909 provides for the issue of a Crown grant of certain land in the parish of Newham permanently reserved for water supply purposes in exchange for certain other land transferred to the Woodend Waterworks Trust.
2192. September 15th.—The *Marriage Act* 1909, to be construed as one with the *Marriage Act* 1890 and amending Acts, declares it unlawful for any minister of religion to celebrate any marriage unless the parties about to be married or one of them gives written notice at least three days before the performance of the ceremony, but notice may be dispensed with in cases of emergency by permission being previously obtained from a justice of the peace. No marriage celebrated without notice or in unauthorized hours is invalid for these reasons, but the person officiating at the marriage is liable to a penalty of £20, and

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- may be suspended by the Chief Secretary for twelve months. Any minister of religion who in the opinion of the Chief Secretary makes a business of celebrating marriages may be prohibited from so doing. In the month of January in each year the recognised head of each denomination must send to the Government Statist a full and complete list of the ministers of his denomination already registered and eligible to be registered by the Government Statist, with their designations and residences, and names of ministers not appearing on these lists shall be removed from the register. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are valid if celebrated according to the usages of these sects.
2193. September 15th.—This Act applies £447,258 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2194. September 25th.—The *Burrumbeet Recreation Reserve Act* 1909 cancels the Crown grant of certain land in the parishes of Burrumbeet and Brewster permanently reserved as a site for public park and recreation.
2195. September 25th.—The *Essendon Land Act* 1909 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the municipal district of Essendon reserved as a site for conservation of water.
2196. September 25th.—The *Upper Yarra Traffic Act* 1909 gives power to the Governor in Council to make regulations for controlling and regulating the traffic by boats on the river Yarra from Queen's Bridge at Melbourne to Dight's Falls, or to such place further up the stream as may at any time be proclaimed.
2197. September 25th.—The *West Melbourne Literary Institute Land Act* 1909 authorizes the re-vesting in the Crown of certain land in the parish of North Melbourne permanently reserved for the purposes of the West Melbourne Literary Institute, and the granting of the same to trustees as a site for the incorporated institution called "The Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital," and makes other provisions consequent thereon.
2198. October 12th.—The *Licensing Act* 1909 provides for the renewal of a certain victualler's licence in pursuance of a certificate granted by the Licensing Court for the licensing district of Flinders.
2199. October 12th.—The *Caulfield Land Act* 1909 revokes the permanent reservation for watering purposes of certain land in the Town of Caulfield.
2200. October 12th.—The *Hampden Land Purchase Act* 1909 provides for the sale of certain land to the Shire of Hampden by a councillor of the shire.
2201. October 12th.—The *Agricultural Show Grounds Entrance Improvement Act* 1909 provides for improving the access to the Royal Agricultural Society's Show Grounds at Flemington.
2202. October 13th.—This Act applies £857,041 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2203. November 10th.—The *Companies Names Act* 1909 restricts the use of the names "Royal," "King," "Queen," or "Crown" in companies registered in Victoria, if in the opinion of the Governor in Council the use of any of these words would be likely to convey the impression that the company is wholly or partly authorized by or connected with the Government.

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2204.   | November 22nd. | —The <i>Bendigo Gaol Land Act</i> 1909 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land reserved as a site for gaol purposes in the parish of Sandhurst, and authorizes the reservation of part of such land as a site for the Bendigo Continuation School.  |
| 2205.   | November 22nd. | —The <i>Castlemaine Land Act</i> 1909 provides for the closing of portions of certain streets in the Borough of Castlemaine, and authorizes the permanent reservation of such portions as a site for public recreation.   |
| 2206.   | November 22nd. | —The <i>Poisons Act</i> 1909, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890, exempts sheep dips and agricultural and horticultural preparations from the provisions of the Poisons Acts.  |
| 2207.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Railway Funds Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1907, operates from 1st July, 1908. Instead of the surplus railway revenue being paid into two funds as provided by the latter Act, it is directed that it be paid into the Consolidated Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1909, and that interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum be allowed on the moneys so diverted until re-paid into the funds, the said interest to be applied towards the payment of interest on the Railway Loan Funds. In the event of a deficiency in the public revenue of Victoria in subsequent years, without taking into account the revenue and expenditure of the railways, so much of the surplus railway revenue (if any) as in the opinion of the Auditor-General is necessary to make good the deficiency, is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum being allowed thereon. Where in any year after 30th June, 1909, the general revenue of Victoria exceeds the expenditure, the surplus is to be paid into the two funds provided in the <i>Railway Funds Act</i> 1907 to the extent required to bring the funds up to their respective limits. |
| 2208.   | November 22nd. | —The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1909 relates to the surplus revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1909, and to certain unexpended balances under prior Surplus Revenue Acts. The surplus revenue for 1908-9 (£146,823) and the unexpended balances under previous Surplus Revenue Acts amounting to £4,708, are allocated as follows:—Improvement of Crown lands, £52,044; charitable institution buildings, £19,000; State schools, £8,258; compensation in the cases of certain persons travelling on free passes who were killed or injured in the Sunshine accident, £1,857; payment of full compensation to the widows of railway servants killed in the Moranding accident, £400; and to replace in the Railway Accident and Insurance Fund £69,972, being the difference between the amounts payable on account of the Sunshine accident and the amount available under the fund.  |
| 2209.   | December 1st.  | —The <i>Old-age Pensions Act</i> 1909 amends the law relating to old-age pensions. A further increase of £10,828 is provided for in the amount appropriated for old-age pensions for 1908-9, and a limit of £5,000 is placed on the amount to be expended for this purpose in 1909-10. Section 7 of Act No. 1865,   |

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which provided that all real and personal property of a deceased old-age pensioner, and all titles to property of a pensioner, should vest, on behalf of the Crown, in the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons is repealed. Any deed, document or muniment of title held by the Registrar of Old-age Pensions or the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, or recovered before the commencement of this Act, is to be returned to the pensioner, or in the event of his having died to his representative. Any sale made or contract entered into prior to the passing of this Act by the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons in regard to the real and personal property of an old-age pensioner is not affected by this legislation.

2210. December 9th.—This Act applies £895,993 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
2211. December 14th.—The *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1890, removes an anomaly that the goods of a third person—a sub-tenant or lodger—might be seized by a landlord to satisfy a debt incurred by the principal tenant.
2212. December 14th.—The *Bendigo and Country Districts Trustees and Executors Company Limited Act* confers powers upon the company in the direction of acting as executor, and obtaining probate, and letters of administration in the estates of deceased persons. The assets of the company are to be liable for proper administration of estates, and no bond to administer is to be required when the paid-up capital is £20,000, of which £10,000 is invested in Government securities. The company may be appointed a trustee, receiver, committee, or guardian of an estate under the *Lunacy Act* 1890. A statement of unclaimed moneys is to be made to the Treasurer every six months, and all moneys remaining unclaimed for five years are to be paid to the receiver of revenue. The capital of the company is to be in £1 shares, and must not be reduced below £50,000. No member is to hold more than 1,000 shares. No more than 10s. per share may be called up, except in the case of winding up the company, when 10s. per share must be available.
2213. December 14th.—The *Income Tax Act* 1909 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1910, payable on incomes earned in 1909. Incomes of £200 a year or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. A reduction of 20 per cent., not applying to companies, is made in the amount collectable. Companies other than life assurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d. in the £1, and life assurance companies 8d. Interest received on the mortgage of any land situated outside Victoria is not subject to income tax, and no costs incurred in connexion with the matter will be allowed as deduction from taxpayer's income in Victoria.



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| 2214.   | December 14th.     | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1909, to be construed as one with Part V. of the Act of 1890, and amending Acts, relates to duties payable under the Administration and Probate Acts.  |
| 2215.   | December 24th.     | —This Act applies £2,340,841 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10, and appropriates supplies granted during the session, amounting to £5,878,051, to the service of the Government.   |
| 2216.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Sheep Dipping Act</i> 1909 provides for the compulsory dipping of sheep. "Dipped" is defined as thoroughly immersed in some effective preparation approved by the Governor in Council for destroying ticks and lice.   |
| 2217.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Eltham to Hurst's Bridge Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Eltham to Hurst's Bridge.  |
| 2218.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Cemeteries Act</i> 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1890, empowers the trustees of the Melbourne General Cemetery and the Boroondara Public Cemetery to purchase out of any money in their hands or under their control, Victorian Government Stock to the extent of £10,000, or such greater amount as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine. The proceeds arising from the sale by the Treasurer of the stock is to be paid into an account to be called the Cemeteries Trust Fund. Advances by way of loan may be made from this fund to the trustees of any new metropolitan cemetery to aid in establishing and managing the same. |
| 2219.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1909 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money, amounting to £535,392, available under Loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes.   |
| 2220.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Gheringhap to Maroona Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Gheringhap to Maroona.  |
| 2221.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Woolamai to Powlett Coal-field Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Woolamai to Powlett coal-field.  |
| 2222.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Noradjuha to Toolondo Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Noradjuha to Toolondo.  |
| 2223.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Bairnsdale to Orbost Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Bairnsdale to Orbost.  |
| 2224.   | January 4th 1910.  | —The <i>Jeparit to Lorquon Railway Construction Act</i> 1909 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Jeparit to Lorquon.  |
| 2225.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act</i> 1909 (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £1,425,180 available under Loan Acts for railway purposes.  |

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2226. January 4th, 1910.—The *Water Act* 1909 amends the Act of 1905, and extends the powers and duties of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Commission is authorized to construct any State works of water supply or drainage as may by any Act of Parliament be directed. Any Act previously administered by the Water Supply Department is now to be administered by the Commission, and all officers employed by the former, if not transferred to some other Department, are to be deemed officers of the latter. The salaries of the Commissioners are increased—the Chairman to receive not more than £2,000 and the two other Commissioners not more than £1,000 each per annum. Power is given to the Commission to compound for breach of contracts; but the members of the Commission are prohibited under heavy penalties from having a personal interest in any contract or bargain made by the Commission. A redemption fund of 2 per cent. per annum of the cost of works in the case of every waterworks district, urban district, irrigation and water supply district is to be raised by rates and irrigation charges, and to be paid into the revenue subsequently to be applied in reduction of the amounts debited to the cost of the works. Where works consist of machinery, plant, or any kind of perishable structure a depreciation fund of 5 per cent. per annum is to be raised by the Commission, and to be credited to a fund to be kept in the Treasury until the balance to the credit of the fund is sufficient to cover the total cost of replacing the machinery, &c. If it be necessary in striking a rate or making a charge for the supply of water to ascertain the amount of interest on the cost of works, the rate is to be reckoned at 4 per cent. Other sections deal with the register of lands, irrigation charges, and supply of water for irrigation, apportionment of rates and irrigation charges, provision of storage dams and works, minor diversions of water, mallee tanks, transfer to the commission of the Avoca Water Trust, drainage districts and waterworks districts under the jurisdiction and control of the Commission, and the constitution of waterworks district under the Commission in the Coliban district.
2227. January 4th, 1910.—The *Infants Relief Act* 1909 amends the law as to the contracts of infants, and makes contracts entered into by infants, for payment of money or payment for goods (other than contracts for necessaries), absolutely void.
2228. January 4th, 1910.—The *Land Act* 1909, to be read with the Act of 1901, gives the Board of Land and Works power in special cases to postpone the payment of a licence-fee for an agricultural or grazing allotment, or for a conditional purchase lease of land not acquired or taken for purposes of closer settlement. If an applicant make a false statement to obtain this postponement, the fees or instalments must be paid as they become due. Persons over the age of eighteen years may become lessees or licensees of land under any Land Acts. Any licensee of land forming an agricultural allotment or grazing allotment, or

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- any lessee under a conditional purchase lease dated not more than six years before the commencement of this Act of land not acquired or taken for closer settlement purposes may within twelve months make application for a re-valuation of the land. The Minister of Lands may refer the matter to the Land Classification Board, whose duty it is to re-value the allotment, and if it considers the valuation too high, issue a new licence or lease. An extension of time to 31st December, 1916, of leases of Tyrrell Downs blocks is granted to the Mallee Agricultural and Pastoral Company, and the term of the current mallee allotment leases is further extended to 31st December, 1912.
2229. January 4th, 1910.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1904, amends the law relating to closer settlement and small improved holdings. Provision is made for the constitution and extension of powers of Lands Purchase and Management Board. The salary of the Chairman is not to exceed £1,000 per annum, and that of each of the other two members £700; they are not to engage in other employment, and the term for which they are appointed is five years. Additional powers conferred on the Board include the administration of the Small Improved Holdings Act, and of such of the provisions of the *Wire Netting Act* 1909 as authorize the Minister to advance wire netting to owners of land, the making of advances to settlers who are licensees or conditional purchase lessees of the Crown, and the administration of the provisions of the *Land Act* 1901, relating to mortgages and licence liens, so far as they apply to advances to settlers under the present Act. Power is given to acquire land in irrigation districts for future settlement, although there is no present demand therefor. When an offer has been made by the Board to purchase any estate, and has been refused by the owner, a resolution of both Houses of Parliament may be passed, directing that it be acquired by compulsory process. In determining the compensation to be paid, the following matters will be taken into consideration:—(a) The value of the land acquired and of all buildings and improvements thereon; (b) the damage caused by the severance of the land acquired from other land of the person entitled to compensation; and (c) the enhancement or depreciation in value of other land adjoining the land taken or severed therefrom of the person entitled to compensation by reason of the carrying out of the public purposes for which the land was acquired. The value of the land is to be assessed according to what it was worth at the date when the offer was made. The determination of a disputed claim may be made by agreement between the Board and the claimant, or by either party referring the matter to a Judge of the Supreme Court without a jury or assessors, whose decision is final. Transfer of farm allotments prohibited where transferee would thereby become the holder of lands having an unimproved value of more than £2,500. All moneys standing to the

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|         |                    | credit of the Small Holdings Fund are transferred to the Closer Settlement Fund, and the power to borrow £500,000 a year is extended from six to nine years. An increase from £1,500 to £2,500 is made in the value of farm allotments, which may be disposed of by the Board. The limit of advances in any year is fixed at £200,000.   |
| 2230.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1909</i> , to be read as one with the <i>Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907</i> , provides for sewerage and cleansing the town of Geelong and district. The name of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust is changed to Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and five Commissioners are to be elected by the ratepayers—two by Geelong Town; one by Newtown and Chilwell Borough; one by Geelong West Borough; and one by the Shires of Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon; two of these to retire in 1911, and three in 1912. The duties of the Trust are to construct, repair, maintain, and have charge of all sewers within the drainage area; to erect or construct works, machines or machinery for destroying, utilizing or purifying sewage matter; and with the approval of the Governor in Council to establish sewage farms in any part of Victoria. Power is given to levy rates, and to borrow an additional amount of £250,000 to enable the work to be performed. |
| 2231.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Borough of Hamilton Town Hall Act 1909</i> enables the council of the Borough of Hamilton to sell the site of the Town Hall, and to apply the proceeds to permanent works in the municipality. Authority is given to transfer to the Crown the new site purchased, which, after being permanently reserved from sale, may be granted to the borough for the purposes of a town hall, &c.   |
| 2232.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Chaff and Stock Food Act 1909</i> (No. 2) amends the Act passed in the first session of 1909. It is declared an offence to prepare, sell, or offer to sell any compressed fodder containing straw or straw chaff.  |
| 2233.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Wimmera Inland Freezing Company's Act 1909</i> provides for the registration under Part I. of the <i>Companies Act 1890</i> of a company to carry on the business of freezing.   |
| 2234.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1909</i> , to be read with the Acts of 1890, authorizes the trust to exchange and transfer certain lands in the City of Melbourne.  |
| 2235.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Settled Estates and Settled Lands Act 1909</i> amends the law relating to settled estates and settled land.  |
| 2236.   | January 4th, 1910. | —This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 1701 and 1719 until 31st December, 1910.  |
| 2237.   | January 4th, 1910. | —The <i>Motor Car Act 1909</i> regulates the use of motor cars. Every car is to be registered by the Chief Commissioner of Police, and a distinct number assigned to it, which must be fixed on the car or on a vehicle drawn by the car as may be prescribed. A registration fee of 20s. per annum is to be paid for each motor car, and 2s. 6d. for each motor   |

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- cycle. Every driver of a motor car over eighteen years of age must be licensed, such license to be issued if the Commissioner is satisfied that he is qualified, and to be subject to the payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. per annum. Suspension of licence or disqualification may follow offences against the Act. Reckless driving is punishable, and the driver of a car which emits smoke, visible vapour, or any offensive noise or smell to such an extent as to be an annoyance to the public, may be penalized. Every car being driven after sunset and before sunrise must carry front and rear lamps. A bell or horn capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of the car must be carried. It is the duty of the driver of a motor car when, owing to its presence on a road, an accident occurs to any person, whether on foot or horseback, to stop and render such assistance as may be necessary. The Governor in Council may prohibit the driving of cars on roads or bridges which are considered dangerous. Any driver proved to have been under the influence of intoxicating liquors whilst in charge of a car shall be guilty of an offence.
2238. January 4th, 1910.—The *Geelong Harbor Trust Act* 1909, to be read as one with the Act of 1905, gives additional powers to the Commissioners. The amount that may be borrowed is raised from £200,000 to £400,000. Authority is given to carry on the loading and unloading of vessels, the slaughtering of stock, and dealing with by-products, the shipping of produce, the freezing of meat and other produce, and the providing of light and power to lands vested in the Commissioners. Power may be obtained to constitute a meat area on lands vested in the Commissioners, and abattoirs may be established and carried on within such area.
2239. January 4th, 1910.—The *Assembly Electoral Rolls Act* 1909 (No. 2) extends the time in which the lists and rolls for the Legislative Assembly may be prepared for the year 1910.
2240. January 4th, 1910.—The *Coal Mines Regulation Act* 1909 provides for the regulation of coal mines. The first division of the Act restricts employment in mines—landers, bracemen, miners working underground, and persons in charge of machinery, are not to be employed more than eight hours per day; boys under the age of fourteen and females are not to be employed in or about a mine. The payment of wages in public-houses to coal miners is prohibited. Single shafts, tunnels or outlets are not allowed, and if two or more parts of a mine are worked separately they are each to be considered a separate mine. Every manager of a mine must hold a first-class certificate from the Board of Examiners, for which he cannot present himself for examination until he produces satisfactory evidence that he has had five years' practical experience in mining; a second-class certificate, to be held by under-managers, is granted by examination only after the applicant proves that he has had three years'

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practical mining experience. Inspection of mines by Government inspectors is provided for, and notice is to be given to these officials immediately any accident occurs. A board to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accident Relief Fund is constituted, to the funds of which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week—the owners and the Government between them contributing an equal amount. In the case of death or disablement of any person through an accident an allowance may be granted from this fund. An actuarial examination of the fund is to be made once in five years. Authority is given to the Minister of Mines to open and establish coal mines, which within six months from the opening must be vested in the Victorian Railways Commissioners. In order to provide for the construction of buildings, plant, machinery, tramways, wharfs, piers, ships, or other appliances for the working of the mine, Victorian Government Stock to an additional amount of £150,000 may be raised. All moneys collected for the sale of coal, &c., are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue. Accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and a balance-sheet is to be prepared each financial year. After full provision has been made for all outgoings, losses, and liabilities (including interest on moneys advanced) a sinking fund, and subject thereto a depreciation fund, are to be established out of the net surplus profit.

2241. January 4th, 1910.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1909 (No. 2) to be read as one with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, makes several amendments in factory laws. The definition of a factory or work-room in the Principal Act is extended to include any office, building, or place where electricity is generated for the supply of heat, light, or power, or where coal gas is made. Factory inspectors are given additional powers, so that they may enter and examine at reasonable times by day and night any place where they believe that a person is employed at work for which a Special Board has fixed rates; the production of all pay-sheets or books may be demanded, and copies or extracts made from the same; and any employé may be examined either in the presence of the employer or alone with regard to work for which a Special Board has fixed prices or rates, and may be required to sign a statutory declaration as to the truth of any statements made by him. The age below which persons may be prevented from working in connexion with dangerous machinery is raised from sixteen to eighteen years. After a resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, Special Boards may be appointed by the Governor in Council to fix wages in the following occupations:—The installation of electrical fittings, appliances, motors, and heaters, including the laying of wires; the business of an undertaker; fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with the use of steam boilers or engines other than those connected with

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mines; also a separate Board for persons following such occupations when connected with mines; the business of a watch or clock maker or repairer; also that of a lift attendant; and for all persons connected with mining (other than those attending to machinery). District Special Boards may be appointed for miners, and their determinations may be limited to defined areas in the State. For the purposes of the Factories and Shops Acts, the town of Geelong, the boroughs of Geelong West and Newtown and Chilwell, and the Moorpanyal Riding of the shire of Corio are to be called the Geelong District. The right of all shop employes to an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal, after no more than five hours of work, is affirmed. The metropolitan district is extended to include the Box Hill and Surrey Hill Ridings of the shire of Numawading and the shire of Heidelberg, except the Greensborough Riding. Butchers' shops are to close at 8 p.m. on Fridays, if such shops are closed at 1 o'clock on the following Saturday. The delivery of hay, corn, wood, coal or coke is prohibited after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Hairdressers are not required to close on the usual half-holiday during the week the yearly holiday occurs. Provision is made for a special whole holiday each year for every fruit and vegetable shop, and every grocer's shop in the metropolitan district. No indenture of apprenticeship is to be deemed invalid because it is not under seal, and no articles of apprenticeship are to be entered into after the passing of this Act, except in the form prescribed by the Special Board concerned. The use of white or yellow phosphorus in the making of matches is prohibited. Ventilation of warehouses and shops by the owner or occupier must be in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Health. Timber stackers and sorters are brought under the Woodworkers Board.

## OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors  
of Victoria.

The following return shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of the State, since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839:—

## GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ... ..	30th Sept., 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, { G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
	18th October, 1889	15th Nov., 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	6th Nov., 1886 ...	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, { G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th Nov., 1907
	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	Still in office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Fort Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in his absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.



Ministers of  
the Crown  
1851 to  
1855.

The following list shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851, up to the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale ..	Colonial Secretary ..	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Charles Hotson Ebdon ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney-General ..	
Redmond Barry ..	Solicitor-General ..	13th April, 1852
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs	
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	21st July, 1852
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ..	
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ..	30th September, 1852
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	11th October, 1852
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	12th December, 1854

Ministries  
1855 to 1910.

In the following list will be found the names of the Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	Days. 469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20th October, 1875..	21st May, 1877 ...	579

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886 ...	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886 ...	5th November, 1890 ...	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890 ...	16th February, 1892 ...	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892 ...	23rd January, 1893 ...	343
26. James Brown Patterson ...	23rd January, 1893 ...	27th September, 1894 ...	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894 ...	5th December, 1899 ...	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899 ...	19th November, 1900 ...	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900 ...	12th February, 1901 ...	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901 ...	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904 ...	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904 ...	8th January, 1909 ...	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909 ...	Still in office	

On 8th January, 1909, Sir Thomas Bent placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. John Murray. The following are the names of and the offices held by the Ministers:—

Murray  
Ministry.

STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Murray, John ...	Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour.
Graham, George ...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Watt, William Alexander ...	Treasurer.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ...	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McKenzie, Hugh ...	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Billson, Alfred Arthur ...	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McBride, Peter ...	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Thomson, John ...	Honorary Minister.
Cameron, James ...	Honorary Minister.
Edgar, W. H., M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.
Hagelthorn, F., M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1910.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. J. Sternberg .. .. .	1910
	Hon. A. Hicks .. .. .	1913
East Yarra ..	Hon. J. Balfour .. .. .	1910
	Hon. E. Miller .. .. .	1913
Gippsland ..	Hon. E. J. Crooke .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. Pearson .. .. .	1913
Melbourne ..	Hon. W. Cain .. .. .	1910
	Hon. J. M. Davies .. .. .	1913
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. Pitt (Chairman of Committees)	1910
	Hon. A. McLellan .. .. .	1913
Melbourne North..	Hon. D. Melville .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. J. Evans .. .. .	1913
Melbourne South..	Hon. T. H. Payne .. .. .	1910
	Hon. T. Luxton .. .. .	1913
Melbourne West..	Hon. J. G. Aikman .. .. .	1910
	Hon. W. H. Edgar .. .. .	1913
	Hon. T. C. Miners .. .. .	1910
Nelson ..	Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1913
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works)	1910
Northern ..	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott .. .. .	1913
	Hon. A. O. Sachse .. .. .	1910
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little .. .. .	1913
	Hon. R. B. Rees .. .. .	1910
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn .. .. .	1913
	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling .. .. .	1910
Southern ..	Hon. G. T. Dickie .. .. .	1913
	Hon. J. C. Campbell .. .. .	1910
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde .. .. .	1913
	Hon. T. C. Harwood .. .. .	1910
South-Western ..	Hon. Sir Henry J. Wrixon, K.C.M.G., K.C., (President)	1913
	Hon. F. Brawn .. .. .	1910
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald .. .. .	1913
	Hon. W. S. Manifold .. .. .	1910
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White .. .. .	1913

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: Sir G. H. Jenkins, C.M.G.

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

Usher and Accountant: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk of Committees and Clerk of the Papers: H. H. Pearson.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1910.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ...	... Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park ...	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale ...	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East ...	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West ...	... A. N. McKissock.
Barwon ...	... J. F. Farrer.
Benalla ...	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ...	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East ...	... T. Glass.
Bendigo West ...	... D. Smith.
Boroondara ...	... Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong ...	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton ...	... O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick ...	... J. R. Jewell.
Bulla ...	... Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton ...	... R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon ...	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood ...	... M. Hannah.
Dalhousie ...	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ...	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ...	... Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas ...	... Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister).
Eaglehawk ...	... T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne ...	... Sir H. Weedon.
Essendon ...	... Hon. W. A. Watt (Treasurer).
Evelyn ...	... Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy ...	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington ...	... E. C. Warde.
Geelong ...	... W. Plain.
Gippsland East ...	... Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland North ...	... J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ...	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West ...	... Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Glenelg ...	... H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley ...	... Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Grenville ...	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower ...	... J. Cullen.
Hampden ...	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ...	... Hon. George Swinburne.
Jika Jika ...	... J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara ...	... Hon. P. McBride (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Korong ...	... Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan ...	... R. Stanley.
Maryborough ...	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ...	... A. Rogers.
Mornington ...	... Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne ...	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ...	... Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Railways).
Polwarth ...	... C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy ...	... J. Wall.
Port Melbourne ...	... G. Sangster.
Prahran ...	... Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ...	... E. J. Cotter.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1910—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Rodney ...	... Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands).
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	... G. A. Cookson.
Walhalla ...	... A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	... Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... M. Cussen.
Warrenheip ...	... G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly : T. G. Watson, C.M.G.

Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills : H. H. Newton.

Reader and Clerk of the Record : H. F. Mortley.

Clerk of Committees and Sergeant-at-Arms : W. R. Alexander.

Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.

Accountant and Clerk : W. R. Heywood.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : E. B. Loughran.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls-General and Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria :—

## CONSULS-GENERAL.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Boschart, W. L. ...	Netherlands.
Lyle, M. ...	Colombia.
Were, F. W. ...	Denmark.
Bray, John P. ...	United States.
Sanders, Lewis ...	Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. X. ...	Belgium.
Ryan, Dr. Charles ...	Turkey.
Mercatelli, Commendatore Luigi ...	Italy.
Paxton, J. M. ...	Peru.
Frandin, J. H. ...	France.
Uyeno, K. ...	Japan.
Walsh, F. ...	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto ...	Norway.
Irmer, George ...	Germany.
Tillock, James T. ...	Argentine Republic.
Jehlitschka, H. ...	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R. ...	Greece.
Hedenström, M. ...	Russia.
Dunn, E. W. T. ...	Brazil.
Royle, C. J. ...	Paraguay.
Liang Lan Hsun ...	China.
Gundelach, M. S. ...	Ecuador.
Moore, F. H. ...	Hawaii.

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

CONSULS.		Countries Represented.
Name.		
Stöving, G.	...	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander	...	Germany.
Stahel, G.	...	Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David	...	Japan.
Pfaff, Alfred	...	Peru.
Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.	...	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G.	...	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	...	Turkey.
De Possel, A. L.	...	Bolivia.
Curtain, R. J.	...	Grècee.
Walters, H. A.	...	Uruguay.
Vanderkelen, F.	...	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M.	...	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A.	...	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry	...	Spain.
Oldham, A. E.	...	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	...	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	...	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A.	...	Mexico.
Jewell, J. F.	...	United States.
Turner, Sir George	...	Sweden.
Phillips, E.	...	Ecuador and Panama.

VICE-CONSULS.

Amschel, J.	...	Germany.
Braund, A. E. (Acting)	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J.	...	Denmark.
Pigeonneau, G.	...	France.
Waern, J. D.	...	Sweden.
Bentzon, S.	...	Norway.
Martin, G.	...	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A.	...	Brazil, United States of

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the judiciary and other officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses. Those in the Departments of Trade and Customs, Post and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, of which those Departments form a part:—

Chief Justice	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges	...	Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges	...	A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	...	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	W. C. Guest, M.A., LL.B
Public Service Commissioner	...	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Agent-General, London ... ..	Hon. Sir J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General ... ..	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. B. B. Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police ...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	W. R. Anderson.
Director of Agriculture ... ..	Dr. T. Cherry.
Prosecutor for the King at Melbourne	C. J. Woinarski.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist ... ..	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman ... ..	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner ... ..	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner ... ..	W. Cattanach.

## CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary ... ..	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk ... ..	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector ... ..	J. Molloy.
Audit Office ... ..	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Explosives ... ..	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer ...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer ... ..	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist ... ..	A. M. Lughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane ... ..	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories ... ..	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores ... ..	Inspector (Vacant).
Marine Board ... ..	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine ... ..	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory ... ..	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols ... ..	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Police ... ..	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier ... ..	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ...	Secretary, J. D. Meisner.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer ... ..	M. A. Minogue.
Accountant ... ..	H. C. H. Agg.
Chief Clerk ... ..	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	J. W. Stranger.
Inspector of Charities ... ..	T. E. Meek.
Tender Board ... ..	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income Tax ... ..	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Henderson.
Government Printer ... ..	J. Kemp.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education ... ..	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector ... ..	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector... ..	A. Fussell, M.A.
Training College ... ..	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson.
Parliamentary Draftsman (Acting)	...	...	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 17 others.
Coroner, &c.	...	...	R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (Acting)	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole. Registrar of Probates (acting tem- porarily), J. Carter.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	(Acting temporarily) H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c.	...	...	H. Hosken.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. W. Skene.
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	J. Macgibbon.
Curator, Botanic Gardens	...	...	J. Cronin.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake.
Inspector-General	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	...	G. W. Watson and 2 others.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	...	...	J. D. Gillan.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

Secretary for Mines and Water Supply	...	...	W. Dickson.
Chief Engineer of Water Supply	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn
Chief Clerk (Mines)	...	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	...	...	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	W. Thorn.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
Assistant Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. E. Robertson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture	...	...	E. G. Duffus.
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	(Vacant.)
Entomologist	...	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Stock and Dairy Supervision	...	...	Chief Veterinary Inspector, S. S. Cameron.
Engineer	...	...	A. S. Kenyon.



PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary	...	...	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	...	...	H. R. Mackay.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	A. W. Crooke.

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	...	...	T. Tait (Chairman), W. Fitzpatrick, C. E. Norman.
Secretary	...	...	...	L. J. McClelland.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	...	...	...	M. E. Kernot.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	...	...	E. B. Jones.
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	...	...	S. Jones.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	...	...	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	...	...	E. C. Blazey.
Chief Accountant	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	...	...	...	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	...	...	...	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	...	...	...	T. H. Woodroffe.
Workshops Manager	...	...	...	T. Smith.
Chief Engineer of Ways and Works (acting)	...	...	...	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works (acting)	...	...	...	W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Way	...	...	...	E. H. Ballard.
Telegraph Superintendent	...	...	...	W. A. Holmes.

## ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	...	...	...	E. S. Wardell.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	...	...	...	Major M. L. Bagge.
First Assayer	...	...	...	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	...	...	...	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Clerk	...	...	...	W. M. Robins.

## COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor-General; and D. Martin.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1909:—

Office.	PROFESSORS.	Name.
Mathematics	...	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	...	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	...	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	...	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.*
Classical Philology	...	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	...	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	...	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	...	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	...	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.

\*Died 11th March, 1909, succeeded by Professor H. Payne, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

	Office.	Name.
Law ...	...	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music ...	...	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology ...	...	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy ...	...	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy ...	...	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany ...	...	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

LECTURERS.

Equity ...	...	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts ...	...	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs ...	...	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property ...	...	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology ...	...	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics ...	...	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening) ...	...	Brown, E. B., B.Sc.
French ...	...	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German ...	...	von Dechend, W.
Surgery ...	...	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine ...	...	Maudsley, H., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women...	...	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine ...	...	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Diagnostics, and Hygiene ...	...	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology ...	...	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining ...	...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture ...	...	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Civil Engineering (Acting) ...	...	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Classics (Evening) ...	...	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy ...	...	Mills, A. L.
” ...	...	Mousley, F., Assoc. R.S.M., F.I.C.
Engineering ...	...	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education ...	...	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English ...	...	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening) ...	...	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
History (Evening) ...	...	Webb, J. S. W., M.A.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry ...	...	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology ...	...	Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy ...	...	Love, E. F. J., M.A., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology ...	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry ...	...	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Geology ...	...	Summers, H. St. John, M.Sc.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy ...	...	Anderson, J. H., M.B., B.S.
” ...	...	Murphy, J. T., M.D., B.S.
” ...	...	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

## DEMONSTRATORS—continued.

Physiology (Massage Students)	...	...	Hewlett, H. M., M.B., B.S.
Pathology	...	...	Trinca, A. J., M.B., B.S.
"	...	...	Lamble, G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing	...	...	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	...	...	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	...	...	Sayce, A. O.
"	...	...	Adeney, A. W.
"	...	...	Dodgson, Maud, M.B., B.S.

## OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	...	...	Bainbridge, J. P.
Chief Clerk	...	...	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	...	...	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

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J. Baragwanath, J.P.,	F. G. Farr, J.P.,	John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P.,	representing the City of South Melbourne.
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E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P.,			representing the City of Richmond.
S. Jacoby, J.P.,	G. Connibere, J.P.,	"	" St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer		"	" Footscray.
J. S. Riddell, J. P.		"	" Hawthorn.
Thos. Passfield		"	" Brunswick.
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T. Wilson, J.P.,			representing the Town of Brighton.
Robert Beckett, J.P.	"	"	Camberwell.
Robt. L. Phillips, J.P.	"	"	Caulfield.
T. Carroll	"	"	Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	"	"	Northcote.
Geo. S. Walter	"	"	Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan, J.P.	"	"	Williamstown.
E. A. Atkins, representing the Borough of Kew.			
Alex. G. Campbell	"	"	Coburg.
J. S. White, J.P.	"		Shire of Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	"	"	Preston.
Secretary	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	...	...	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer	...	...	C. Kussmaul.

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Commissioners appointed by—

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Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	A. Parker.
"    Port Melbourne	...	...	O. Sinclair.
"    Williamstown	...	...	J. J. Liston.
"    Footscray	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	...	...	H. C. Pigott. W. T. Appleton. E. Northcote.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	C. Duckett. V. B. Trapp. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	...	...	John Halliday.
Harbor Master	...	...	W. G. Vincent.

GEEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners—	...	...	G. F. Holden (Chairman); E. H. Lascelles, J. Hill.
Secretary	...	...	W. S. Crowle.
Engineer	...	...	A. C. Mackenzie.
Inspecting Engineer	...	...	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	...	...	Captain George A. Molland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	...	B. Burnett Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	..	...	Hon. J. Styles, appointed by Governor in Council. W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne. William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs. J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
Accountant	...	...	J. J. Harris.
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Assistant Medical Inspectors	...	...	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., and J. Johnston, M.D.

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Vice-President	...	...	W. D. Garside.
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MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE—*continued.*

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Examiner in Pilotage ... ..	D. Russell.
Counsel ... ..	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary ... ..	J. G. McKie.

## COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

President ... ..	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members ... ..	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, T. Boyd, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter.

## LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

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Secretary ... ..	James Lock.
Accountant ... ..	W. H. Banks.

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Members ... ..	C. A. Topp, M.A. W. R. Anderson. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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## LANDS PURCHASE AND MANAGEMENT BOARD.

Members ... ..	Thos. Kennedy (Chairman). Thos. Hastie. Frederick Edward Lee.
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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General, and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the

Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 60 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 146 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the

council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

#### IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50 ...	... One vote.
"    "    "    "    "	£50 to £100 ...	... Two votes.
"    "    "    "    "	£100 and upwards ...	... Three votes.

#### IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25 ...	... One vote.
"    "    "    "    "	£25 to £75 ...	... Two votes.
"    "    "    "    "	£75 and upwards ...	... Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression land includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or

Municipal electors.

Rateable property.

Rates—  
general,  
separate,  
&c.

local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate.

Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years of second importance in the State, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts, except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1909—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

### THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed:—

AREA OF STATES.						Sq. Miles.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	87,884
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	310,700
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	668,497
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	903,690
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	975,920
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	26,215
Total Australia						2,972,906



Position of  
Austral-  
asian  
capitals.

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australian States, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, and the Government House at Perth:—

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

State.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria ... ..	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland ... ..	Brisbane ...	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania ... ..	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	19	57

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

site.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908*:—

Yass-Can-  
berra.

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales.

The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading  
features of  
the Com-  
monwealth  
Constitu-  
tion.

The Act constituting the Commonwealth was passed by the Imperial Parliament and proclaimed in Australia on 1st January, 1901. Its leading features are as follows:—

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation.

Parliament.

The Parliament is to consist of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor-General appointed to act for the King.

Senate.

Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

House of  
Represent-  
atives.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, and transferred State departments, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction. Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.

Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

The representation of the States in the present House of Representatives is as follows:—

New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	27
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	22
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	9
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	7
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	5
Total Members, House of Representatives					75

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26.

## FINANCIAL AGREEMENT AND STATE DEBTS REFERENDA.

Common-  
wealth and  
State  
Finance.

A Conference attended by the Prime Minister of Australia (the Hon. A. Deakin) and the Premiers of the several States was held in Melbourne in August, 1909, its object, as stated in the preface to the agreement arrived at, being as follows:—

In the public interests of the people of Australia, to secure economy and efficiency in the raising and spending of their revenues, and to permit their Governments to exercise unfettered control of their receipts and expenditure, it is imperative that the financial relations of the Federal and State Governments—which under the Constitution were determined only in part, and for a term of years—should be placed upon a sound and permanent basis.

The Conference agreed to advise:—

1. That to fulfil the intention of the Constitution by providing for the consolidation and transfer of State debts, and in order to insure the most profitable management of future loans by the establishment of one Australian Stock a complete investigation of this most important subject shall be undertaken forthwith by the Governments of the Commonwealth and the States. This investigation shall include the question of the actual cost to the States of transferred properties as defrayed out of loan or revenue moneys.
2. That in order to give freedom to the Commonwealth in levying duties of Customs and Excise, and to assure to the States a certain annual income the Commonwealth shall after the 1st July, 1910, pay monthly to the States a sum calculated at the rate of £1 5s. per annum per head of population according to the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.
3. That in recognition of the heavy obligations incurred in the payment of Old-age Pensions, the Commonwealth may, during the current financial year, withhold from the moneys returnable to the States such sum (not exceeding £600,000) as will provide for the actual shortage in the revenue at the end of the said year. If such shortage amounts to £600,000 the basis of contribution by the States shall be 3s. per head of population in the Pension States (viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland) and 2s. per head of population in the Non-pension States (viz., South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). If such shortage be less than £600,000 the contributions shall be reduced proportionately per head of population as between the Pension and the Non-pension States.

4. That in view of the large contribution to the Customs revenue *per capita* made by the State of Western Australia the Commonwealth shall (in addition to the payment provided for in paragraph No. 2) make to such State special annual payments, commencing at £250,000 in the financial year 1910-11, and diminishing at the rate of £10,000 per annum. The Commonwealth shall in each year deduct on a *per capita* basis from the moneys payable to the States of the Commonwealth an amount equal to one-half of the sum so payable to the State of Western Australia.
5. That the Government of the Commonwealth bring before the Parliament during this session the necessary measure to enable an alteration of the Constitution (giving effect to the preceding paragraphs, Nos. 2, 3, and 4) to be submitted to the electors.

At the Federal elections held on 13th April, 1910, the proposals included in Nos. 2 to 4, known as the financial agreement, were submitted to the electors by referendum, with the following result:—

REFERENDUM ON FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 13TH APRIL, 1910.

State. —	Number of Electors who Voted on Proposed Alteration in Constitution (Finance).		Majority.	
	In Favour.	Against.	In Favour.	Against.
Victoria ... ..	200,165	242,119	...	41,954
New South Wales ...	227,650	253,107	...	25,457
Queensland ... ..	88,130	72,531	15,599	...
South Australia * ...	49,380	51,244	...	1,864
Western Australia ...	49,050	30,392	18,658	...
Tasmania ... ..	32,167	21,454	10,713	...
Total ... ..	646,542	670,847	44,970	69,275
Majority against	...	...	...	24,305

\* Approximate.

Section 128 of the Federal Constitution declares that before an alteration of the Constitution can be effected a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, as well as a majority of all the electors voting, must approve of the proposed change. The financial proposal was consequently defeated—Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, as well as the whole Commonwealth, registering majorities against the agreement being embodied in the Constitution.

A referendum on the subject of the State debts was also taken at the same election. According to section 105 of the Federal Constitution Act, the Commonwealth had power to take over from the States their public debts "as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth." The question submitted to the electors was that the words "as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth" be struck out, thus giving the Commonwealth power to take over the debts whether incurred prior to or since the date at which the Commonwealth was inaugurated. The following is the result of the voting in the different States:—

REFERENDUM ON STATE DEBTS, 13TH APRIL, 1910.

State.	Number of Electors who Voted on Proposed Alteration in Constitution (State Debts).		Majority.	
	In Favour.	Against.	In Favour.	Against.
Victoria ...	279,392	153,148	126,244	...
New South Wales ...	159,275	318,412	...	159,137
Queensland ...	102,679	56,361	46,318	...
South Australia* ...	72,959	26,732	46,227	...
Western Australia ...	57,367	21,437	35,930	...
Tasmania ...	43,329	10,186	33,143	...
Total ...	715,001	586,276	287,862	159,137
Majority in Favour	...	...	128,725	...

\* Approximate.

It will be noticed that every State, with the exception of New South Wales, assented to the alteration, as well as a majority of those who voted in Australia. The Federal authorities have therefore the power to deal with the whole of the State debts in any proposal for transfer or consolidation that may in the future be determined upon.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on 9th May, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.S., who was authorized as His Majesty's High Commissioner by letters patent. Besides the Duke and Duchess and suite, the Governor-General, and Members of Parliament, there were present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

## COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1909.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1909:—

- No. 1. 4th July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1909-10 grants and applies £883,699 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 2. 4th August.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1909 appropriates £1,000,000 for Invalid and Old-age Pensions.
- No. 3. 13th August.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1909 provides for the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Pensions. The term of residence in Australia to qualify for a pension is reduced from 25 to 20 years, and continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed to have been interrupted by absence in a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth. Foreigners who take out letters of naturalization on or before 30th June, 1910, are eligible to receive a pension, but after that date such persons must be naturalized for a period of three years preceding the date of their pension claims. Whenever required a pensioner must send to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner a statement in the prescribed form relating to his income and property, and the pension may be discontinued, reduced, or increased on investigation of this return. Additional powers are given to magistrates to summon witnesses, to receive evidence on oath, and to require the production of documents in any inquiry under the Act.
- No. 4. 20th August.—The *Audit Act* 1909 provides that where any obligation involving expenditure has been incurred or is intended to be incurred outside the Commonwealth, the money, to an amount not exceeding the appropriation covering the expenditure, shall be available for payment, notwithstanding that the financial year closed before the payments were completed.
- No. 5. 4th September.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1909-10 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £1,054,124 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 6. 4th September.—The *Coinage Act* 1909 defines the standard weight and fineness of coins. Power is given to the Treasurer to cause to be made and issued silver and bronze coins in accordance with the Act, also nickel coins in accordance with any proclamation under the Act. Legal tender is fixed as follows for British or Australian coins:—(a) Gold coins for the payment of any amount; (b) Silver coins for the payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; (c) bronze coins for the payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. Other than official coins are prohibited under a penalty of £20. All contracts and dealings are to be made in the currency. Moneys standing to the credit of the Trust Fund may be invested by the Treasurer in the purchase of bullion for coinage.
- No. 7. 17th September.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1909-10 grants and applies £562,017 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.

- No. 8. 9th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1909-10 grants and applies £360,472 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 9. 30th October.—The *Telegraph Act* 1909 gives power to the Governor-General in an emergency in the nature of war or danger of war to assume control of cables and wireless telegraphs.
- No. 10. 11th November.—The *Supply Act* (No. 4) 1909-10 grants and applies £340,912 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1909-10.
- No. 11. 11th November.—The *Marine Insurance Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, applies to marine insurance, other than State marine insurance, and to State marine insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned. Marine insurance is defined as a contract whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the assured in manner and to extent agreed upon against marine losses. Every contract of marine insurance by way of gaming or wagering is void. The assured must be interested in the subject-matter insured at the time of the loss, though not necessarily when the insurance was effected. If the utmost good faith be not observed by either party, the contract may be voided. The contract must be embodied in a policy which will contain the particulars specified in the Act. Where two or more policies are effected by or on behalf of the assured on the same adventure and interest, or any part thereof, and the sums insured exceed the indemnity allowed by this Act, the assured is said to be over-insured by double insurance; in this latter event, the assured, unless the policy otherwise provides, may claim payment from the insurers in such order as he may think fit, but he is not allowed to receive any sum in excess of the actual value of the property insured. Other sections deal with warranties, the subject-matter insured, the assignment of policies, payment of premiums, loss and abandonment of vessels, liability of insurer for losses, rights of insurers on payment of losses, return of premiums, and mutual insurance.
- No. 12. 10th December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1909-10 grants and applies £3,246,456 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the service of the year 1909-10, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £5,393,556, to the service of the Government.
- No. 13. 13th December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1907-8 appropriates a further sum, amounting to £21,905, out of the Consolidated Revenue, for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 14. 13th December.—The *Naval Loan Act* 1909 authorizes the raising and expending of the sum of £3,500,000 for the purposes of naval defence, the money to be raised by the issue of inscribed stock and Treasury bonds.
- No. 15. 13th December.—The *Defence Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, relates to naval and military defence, and amends the Defence Acts of 1903 and 1904. The designation of the forces is altered from "Militia" to "Citizen." Promotion to the rank of officer and non-commissioned officer is to be from those who have served in the ranks of the

Citizen Forces, and the appointments and promotions are to be allotted to those in the next lower grade who are most successful in competitive examinations. This does not apply to the appointment of officers in the Senior Cadets, nor until two years have elapsed from the commencement of the training of those aged from 18 to 20 years in the Citizen Forces. The constitution of the Citizens Naval and Military Forces is described. If Parliament be not sitting at a time of war when the Citizen Forces are called out by the Governor-General by proclamation, it must be summoned to meet within ten days after that date. The classes of persons who may be called upon to enlist in time of war, and the order of their being called out, are as follows:—Class I., men aged 18 and upwards, but under 35 years, unmarried or widowers, without children; Class II., men aged 35 and upwards, but under 45 years, unmarried or widowers, without children; Class III., men aged 18 and upwards, but under 35 years, married or widowers with children; Class IV., men aged 35 and upwards, but under 45 years, married or widowers with children; Class V., men aged 45 years and upwards, but under 60 years. All cadets in a military district are placed under the orders of the military commandant of that district; commissioned rank in the Junior and Senior Cadets is deemed honorary rank in the defence force, but confers no right to any command in the defence force. Authority is given to establish and maintain factories for the manufacture of naval and military equipment and uniforms, and to employ persons in a civil capacity in connexion therewith. Power is given to impress any vehicle, animal, vessel or goods required for naval or military purposes, and the owners may be required to register them periodically. The Governor-General may give authority to enter upon and use any lands for training, manœuvres, or other naval or military exercises, and compensation will be paid for any damage sustained by the owner or occupier of the lands. No intoxicating or spirituous liquors are to be sold or supplied whilst Junior and Senior Cadets, or males aged 18 to 20 years in the Citizen Forces, are being trained at any military camp, fort or post, unless if prescribed for purely medical purposes. No member of the forces who has conscientious objection need answer any question as to his religion, nor be compelled to attend any religious service. A universal obligation to military or naval training is imposed on all male inhabitants of Australia, as follows:—(a) From 12 to 14 years of age in the Junior Cadets; (b) From 14 to 18 years of age in the Senior Cadets; (c) From 18 to 20 years of age in the Citizen Forces; and (d) From 20 to 26 years of age in the Citizen Forces. The duration of training is fixed at 124 hours annually in the Junior Cadets; four whole-day drills, twelve half-day drills, and twenty-four night drills, in the Senior Cadets; and sixteen whole-day drills or their equivalent in the Citizen Forces for those aged from 18 to 20 years. Except in time of imminent danger of war, in the case of



those aged from 20 to 26 years, one registration, or one muster-parade in each year is all that is required. Persons serving in the Naval Forces, the Artillery, and Engineers are required to attend annually twenty-five whole-day drills or their equivalent. A whole-day drill is to consist of not less than six hours; a half-day drill of not less than three hours; and a night drill of not less than one hour and a half. Persons undergoing training are to be paid as prescribed. Employers make themselves liable to penalties if they prevent their employes from attending military camps, or if they penalize them for rendering military service by reducing their wages or dismissing them, or in any other manner. It is an offence punishable by a fine of not less than £5 or more than £100 to evade personal service, and such evasion disqualifies a person from employment of any kind in the public service of the Commonwealth. Persons employed upon seagoing vessels registered in Australia, or upon vessels engaged wholly or partly in the coastal or inter-State trade of Australia, are subject to the provisions of the Act. Persons who are reported by the prescribed medical authorities as unfit for any military or naval service, and those who are not substantially of European origin or descent, are exempt, but in the latter case exemption does not extend to duties of a non-combatant nature. To have been convicted of any disgraceful or infamous crime, or to be of notoriously bad character, is a bar to military service. All male inhabitants of Australia who have resided therein for six months must register themselves or be registered by a parent or guardian during the month of January in the year in which they will reach the age of 14 years, notify their address, and attend at the prescribed times and places for inspection and medical examination. Provision is made for the establishment of a Military College under a Director, who is to be a highly qualified officer with a general knowledge of the science of war. No applicant or officer is to receive promotion in the Administrative and Instructional Staff until he has passed a prescribed course at the Military College. No officer is to receive promotion above the rank of captain until he has passed a course of practical and theoretical instruction to perfect him in the practice of his own arm of the forces and to accustom him to the uses and possibilities of other arms, and no officer will be promoted above the rank of major until he has satisfied the staff of the Military College that he is fitted to command in the field a force of all arms. The sections referring to promotion above the ranks of captain and of major do not apply to officers of the Medical, Veterinary, Ordnance, and other Departmental services. A special School of Instruction is to be established for the training of an instructional staff of non-commissioned officers, and all future appointments of persons to act as instructors are to be made from those who at the close of the course have

satisfied the Director that they are competent. Persons who have acted as instructors in the British Army, or those who having served in the British Army satisfy the Director that they have the necessary qualifications, may be appointed without passing through such course.

No. 16. 13th December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1907-8 appropriates a further sum of £2,459 out of the Consolidated Revenue for purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.

No. 17. 13th December.—The *Patents Act* 1909 amends the Acts of 1903 and 1906, and on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation extends the application of the Act to the Territory of Papua. Any sum ordered by the Commissioner to be paid as costs may, in default of payment, be recovered in any Federal or State Court of competent jurisdiction. Where any patent has become void owing to the failure of the patentee to pay any fee within the prescribed time, the patentee may apply to the Commissioner for an order for the restoration of the patent, and if the omission was unintentional and no undue delay occurred, the Commissioner shall advertise the application, hear the case, and issue an order either restoring the patent or dismissing the application. A patentee may at any time, by giving notice to the Commissioner, offer to surrender his patent, which may be accepted if no action for infringement or proceeding for the revocation of the patent is pending in any Court. At any time not less than four years after the date of a patent, a person may apply to the High Court or the Supreme Court for an order declaring that the patented article or process is not manufactured or carried on to an adequate extent in the Commonwealth. The Court may forthwith, or at the expiration of a reasonable time, declare that the patent is not infringed by the manufacture or carrying on in the Commonwealth of the patented article or process, or by the vending within the Commonwealth of the patented article made within the Commonwealth. Instead of making this order, the Court may compel the patentee to grant a licence to the applicant on such terms as it thinks just. It is unlawful in the sale of any article protected by a patent for the patentee to prohibit or restrict the purchaser from using any article not supplied by the former. This does not apply if the purchaser, at the time the contract was entered into, had the option of purchasing the article on reasonable terms without any such condition. If any person claiming to be the patentee of an invention by circular, advertisement, or otherwise, threatens any person with legal proceedings in respect of any alleged infringement of the patent, any person aggrieved may bring an action against him, and obtain an injunction against the continuance of the threats and recover damages, unless the person making the threats with due diligence commences and prosecutes an action for infringement of his patent. No person is allowed to describe himself as a patent attorney, patent agent, or as an

agent for obtaining patents, unless registered under the Act. Any person using the words "Patent Office" or "Office for obtaining patents" in connexion with his business is guilty of an offence punishable by a fine of £20. The rights granted to a patentee by a patent are personal property, and are capable of assignment and of devolution by operation of law.

- No. 18. 13th December.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1909 provides that out of the amount expended by the Commonwealth in the financial year ending 30th June, 1910, for the purpose of old-age pensions, an amount equal to "the excess expenditure" shall in lieu of being debited to the several States in the manner provided by the *Surplus Revenue Act* 1908 be so debited to the several States that the "capitation" in the case of each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland shall be to the capitation in the case of each of the States of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania in the proportion of three to two. "Capitation" is defined as the amount debited to a State divided by the number of people of the State. "The excess expenditure" means the sum, if any, over and above one-fourth of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and Excise for the financial year ending 30th June, 1910, which the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the *Constitution Alteration (Finance)* 1909 applies in that year out of the said net revenue towards its expenditure for the service of that year. If the *Constitution Alteration (Finance)* 1909 is approved by the electors as required by the Constitution, the *Surplus Revenue Act* 1908 is deemed to be repealed from 1st July, 1910.
- No. 19. 13th December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1909 amends the Electoral Acts of the Commonwealth. It deals with administration, electoral divisions, additions to rolls, transfers and alterations of rolls, removal of names from rolls, nominations, voting by post, polling, scrutiny, electoral expenses, and electoral offences. Forging or uttering any electoral paper knowing it to be forged is punishable by a penalty of two years' imprisonment. The penalty for disorderly behaviour at a public political meeting is £5, or one month's imprisonment in some house of detention more than seven miles from any polling place for the division in which the offender is enrolled.
- No. 20. 13th December.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1909 amends the Act of 1906. Where the day fixed for taking a referendum is the same as that fixed for the polling at an election for the Senate or the House of Representatives, any declaration made by the elector is sufficient to enable the elector to vote at the same polling place at the referendum.
- No. 21. 13th December.—The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act* 1909 (No. 2) amends the Acts of 1908 and 1909 by declaring that the word "income" is not to include any allowance under the Miners' Accident Relief Act 1900 of the State of New South Wales.

- No. 22. 13th December.—The *High Commissioner Act* 1909 provides for the office of High Commissioner of the Commonwealth in the United Kingdom. The term of office is not to exceed five years, but the holder is eligible for re-appointment. The duties of the High Commissioner are to act as representative and resident agent of the Commonwealth in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor-General; to carry out such instructions as he receives from the Minister respecting the commercial, financial, and general interests of the Commonwealth and the States in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. He may also, if the Governor-General so directs, perform for the States duties similar to those now discharged by the Agents-General. The salary of the position is £3,000 a year, with the expenses of an official residence not exceeding £2,000 per annum, and such sums for travelling expenses as the Minister allows. The High Commissioner may appoint officers for the performance of any duties required, whose appointment must be confirmed within six months from the date of selection.
- No. 23. 13th December.—The *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909 relates to the acceptance of the Territory surrendered by the State of New South Wales for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth.
- No. 24. 13th December.—The *Officers Compensation Act* 1909 provides compensation amounting to £2,842 to be paid on retirement or on decease of certain officers of the Commonwealth.
- No. 25. 13th December.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1909 amends the Acts of 1902 and 1903. The salary of the Public Service Commissioner is increased from £1,200 to £1,500 per annum. Provision is made for two long service increments to be paid to officers in the fifth class, clerical division. Where an officer has for three years been in receipt of a salary of £160 per annum, he may, on the certificate of the Commissioner, be granted an increase of £10 per annum, and at the expiration of a period of two years from the granting of the increase, he may receive a further advance of £10. Unless a telegraph messenger, on attaining the age of 18 years, has passed the prescribed examination, he shall cease to be employed in the Public Service. Should he pass that examination, he may be allowed to continue as a telegraph messenger, but only until he attains the age of 20 years.
- No. 26. 13th December.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1909 amends the Acts of 1906 and 1907. Any person who either as principal or agent offers or promises any rebate or refund upon the condition that the person deals exclusively with him or with a Commercial Trust, or does not deal with certain persons, or becomes a member of a Commercial Trust, is liable to a penalty of £500. It is a defence to a prosecution of this nature if the party alleged to have contravened the law proves that his action is not to the detriment of the public, and does not constitute unfair competition. A refusal either absolutely or except upon

disadvantageous conditions to sell goods to any person for the reason that the latter is not a member of a Commercial Trust, or has dealt or intends to deal with certain persons or persons who are not members of a Commercial Trust, is punishable by a fine of £500. Disobedience of an injunction granted under the Act entails a fine of £500 for each day during which the offence continues. Civil proceedings for the recovery of these penalties must be instituted in the High Court by way of civil action, and be tried by a Justice of that Court without a jury.

No. 27. 13th December.—The *Bills of Exchange Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, relates to bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes.

No. 28. 13th December.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1909 amends the Act of 1904. An employer is prohibited from dismissing any employé because he is an officer or member of any association that has applied to be registered as an organization or is entitled to the benefit of an industrial agreement or award. A penalty of £20 may be exacted, but no proceeding can be instituted without the leave of the President or Registrar. The onus is placed on the employer of proving that the employé was dismissed or injured in his employment for some other reason. An employé is not allowed, under a penalty of £10, to cease work because his employer is an officer or member of an organization that has applied for registration or is entitled to the benefit of an industrial agreement or award, and the onus is placed on the employé of proving that he did not cease work for this reason. Power is given to the President, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court, and for prescribing the duties of the Industrial Registrar and other officers of the Court. These rules must be notified in the *Gazette*, and be laid before Parliament within 30 days of the making thereof, or if the Parliament is not then sitting within 30 days after the next meeting. If either House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days after such rules have been laid before it, passes a resolution disallowing any rule, it shall cease to have effect.

No. 29. 13th December.—*Seamen's Compensation Act* 1909, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, relates to compensation to seamen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. Where death results from the injury, and the seaman leaves any dependants upon his earnings, the amount of compensation is set down at a sum equal to his earnings during the three years preceding the injury, or the sum of £200, whichever is the larger, but in no case exceeding £500. If the seaman leaves any persons partly dependent on his earnings, the amount may be fixed by agreement, or failing this, such sum may be allowed as may be determined on arbitration to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the dependants. Should total or partial incapacity result from

the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity not exceeding 50 per cent. of the seaman's average weekly earnings during the preceding twelve months, such weekly payment not to exceed 30s., must be provided by the employer. The Act applies in relation to the employment of seamen—on any ship registered in the Commonwealth when engaged in the coasting trade or in trade with other countries; on any ship (whether British or foreign) engaged in the coasting trade if the seamen have been shipped under articles of agreement entered into in Australia; or in the service of the Commonwealth other than the naval or the military service.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On the 18th September, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follows:—

Governors of Australasian States.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ... ..	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G.	27 July, 1908
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales ... ..	Frederick J. N. Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1909
Queensland ... ..	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES—*continued.*

—		Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
South Australia	...	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	29 March, 1909
	...	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia	...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	31 May, 1909
Tasmania	...	Major-Gen., Sir Harry Barron, C.V.O.	29 Sept., 1909
New Zealand	...	Lord Islington ... ..	1910
Fiji	...	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B.	11 Oct., 1904
Papua	...	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Nov., 1908

## COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First  
Common-  
wealth  
Ministry.

At the Proclamation ceremony the members of the first Commonwealth Ministry were sworn in. The following were their names and the respective offices filled by them:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs : The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Treasurer : The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Trade and Customs : The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.

Minister of Defence : The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G. Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General : The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. Succeeded in January, 1901, by Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

Honorary Ministers : Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Changes  
in the  
Ministry.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., K.C., from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the Bench of the High Court of Australia, the Ministry was re-constituted, with the Hon. A. Deakin as Prime Minister.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth the administrations, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, have been as follows:—

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	24th Sept., 1903	997
2. Deakin ,, ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson ,, ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean ,, ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin ,, ...	5th July, 1905	13th Nov., 1908	1,228
6. Fisher ,, ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook ,, ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher ,, ...	29th April, 1910	Still in office	...

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have not remained in office on an average for much longer than one year. The composition of the latest Fisher Ministry is as under:—

- Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
- Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.
- Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. E. L. Batchelor.
- Minister of Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.
- Postmaster-General: The Hon. J. Thomas.
- Minister of Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.
- Minister of Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.
- Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.
- Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley, C. E. Frazer.

## MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1910.

### THE SENATE.

- President ... .. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir A. J. Gould, K.B., V.D.
- Chairman of Committees ... Vacant.

#### Victoria—

- Fraser, Hon. S.
- McCull, Hon. J. H.
- Russell, E. J.
- Findley, E.
- \*Barker, S.
- \*Blakey, A. E. H.

#### Queensland—

- Chataway, T. D.
- St. Ledger, A. J. J.
- Sayers, R. J.
- Givens, T.
- Turley, H.
- Stewart, Hon. J. C.

#### New South Wales—

- Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir A. J., K.B., V.D.
- Millen, Hon. E. D.
- Walker, Hon. J. T.
- \*McDougall, A.
- \*Gardiner, A.
- \*Rae, A.

#### South Australia—

- Russell, W.
- Symon, Hon. Sir J. H., K.C.M.G.
- Vardon, J.
- McGregor, Hon. G.
- Guthrie, R. S.
- Story, W. H.

\*Not in preceding Parliament.



MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1910.—  
THE SENATE—*continued.**Western Australia—*

Lynch, P. J.  
Needham, E.  
Pearce, Hon. G. F.  
Henderson, G.  
\*Buzacott, R.  
de Largie, Hon. H.

*Tasmania—*

Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C.  
St. C.  
Clemons, Hon. J. S.  
Keating, Hon. J. H.  
\*O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.  
\*Long, J. J.  
\*Ready, R. K.

NOTE.—In the above list the first three senators in each State retire on 30th June, 1913, the remaining three on 30th June, 1916.

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker ... .. Vacant.  
Chairman of Committees... Vacant.

## VICTORIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
*Anstey, F. ... ..	Bourke.
*Beard, H. E. ... ..	Batman.
Deakin, Hon. A. ... ..	Ballaarat.
Fairbairn, G. ... ..	Fawkner.
*Fenton, J. E. ... ..	Maribyrnong.
Harper, Hon. R. ... ..	Mernda.
Irvine, Hans W. H. ... ..	Grampians.
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C. ... ..	Flinders.
Knox, Hon. W. ... ..	Kooyong.
Maloney, W. ... ..	Melbourne.
Mathews, J. ... ..	Melbourne Ports.
*Mooney, P. J. ... ..	Indi.
McDougall, J. K. ... ..	Wannon.
*Ozanne, A. T. ... ..	Corio.
Palmer, A. C. ... ..	Echuca.
Quick, Hon. Sir J., LL.D., K.B. ... ..	Bendigo.
Salmon, Hon. C. C. ... ..	Laanecoorie.
Sampson, S. ... ..	Wimmera.
*Scullin, J. H. ... ..	Corangamite.
Tudor, Hon. F. G. ... ..	Yarra.
Wise, G. H. ... ..	Gippsland.
Wynne, Hon. A. ... ..	Balaclava.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Brown, Hon. T. ... ..	Calare.
*Cann, G. ... ..	Nepean.
Carr, E. S. ... ..	Macquarie.
Catts, J. H. ... ..	Cook.
Chanter, Hon. J. M. ... ..	Riverina.
Chapman, Hon. Austin ... ..	Eden-Monaro.
*Charlton, M. ... ..	Hunter.
Cook, Hon. Joseph ... ..	Parramatta.
*Edwards, Hon. G. B. ... ..	North Sydney.
Foster, F. J. ... ..	New England.
Fuller, Hon. G. W. ... ..	Illawarra.
*Greene, W. M. ... ..	Richmond.
Hall, D. R. ... ..	Werriwa.
*Howe, R. ... ..	Dalley.
Hughes, Hon. W. M. ... ..	West Sydney.

\*Not in preceding Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Johnson, W. E. ...	Lang.
*Johnson, W. J. ...	Robertson.
Kelly, W. H. ...	Wentworth.
Lyne, Hon Sir W. J., K.C.M.G. ...	Hume.
*Riley, E. ...	South Sydney.
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C. ...	Parkes.
Spence, Hon. W. G. ...	Darling.
Thomas, Hon. J. ...	Barrier.
Thomson, John ...	Cowper.
Watkins, Hon. D. ...	Newcastle.
Webster, W. ...	Gwydir.
*West, J. E. ...	East Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Bamford, Hon. F. W. ...	Herbert.
Edwards, Hon. R. ...	Oxley.
*Finlayson, W. F. ...	Brisbane.
Fisher, Hon. A. ...	Wide Bay.
Groom, Hon. L. E. ...	Darling Downs.
*Higgs, Hon. W. G. ...	Capricornia.
McDonald, Hon. C. ...	Kennedy.
Page, Hon. J. ...	Maranoa.
Sinclair, H. ...	Moreton.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
*Archibald, W. O. ...	Hindmarsh.
Batchelor, Hon. E. L. ...	Boothby.
Foster, Hon. R. W. ...	Wakefield.
Glynn, Hon. P. McM. ...	Angas.
Livingston, J. ...	Barker.
Poynton, Hon. A. ...	Grey.
Roberts, E. A. ...	Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G. ...	Swan.
Fowler, Hon. J. M. ...	Perth.
Frazer, C. E. ...	Kalgoorlie.
Hedges, W. N. ...	Fremantle.
Mahon, Hon. H. ...	Coolgardie.

TASMANIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Atkinson, L. ...	Wilmot.
*Jensen, J. A. ...	Bass.
McWilliams, W. J. ...	Franklin.
O'Malley, Hon. K. ...	Darwin.
*Smith, W. H. L. ...	Denison.

\*Not in preceding Parliament.

*Parliamentary Officers.*

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. E. Upward, Clerk Assistant; G. H. Monahan, Usher of the Black Rod.  
 House of Representatives.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.  
 Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter.

## PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

## JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Henry B. Higgins.
Associate to Chief Justice			...	N. McGhie.
"	Justice Barton		...	H. B. Jaques.
"	Justice O'Connor		...	A. H. O'Connor.
"	Justice Isaacs		...	E. L. Best.
"	Justice Higgins		...	B. G. Duffy.
Principal Registrar			...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Central Administration.*

Secretary	...	...	...	Sir Robert Townley Scott, K.B., I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist	...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

Victoria	...	...	...	C. E. Bright.
New South Wales	...	...	...	E. J. Young.
Queensland	...	...	...	H. B. Templeton.
South Australia	...	...	...	R. W. M. Waddy.
Western Australia	...	...	...	R. Hardman.
Tasmania	...	...	...	H. L. D'Emden.

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	...	J. Mason.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	T. G. Brent.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Blandford.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	H. J. Huffer.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

*Central Administration.*

Comptroller-General	...	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.
Assistant Comptroller-General	...	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	R. McK. Oakley.
Director of Quarantine	...	...	...	W. P. Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Analyst	...	...	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	...	...	...	H. C. Dannevig.

*State Collectors.*

Victoria	...	...	...	A. W. Smart.
New South Wales	...	...	...	S. Mills.
Queensland	...	...	...	W. H. Irving.
South Australia	...	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	...	J. Barnard.

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Inspector and Sub-Collector	...	...	...	D. Ferguson.
Accountant	...	...	...	A. R. Fenton.
Senior Inspector (Excise)	...	...	...	S. Symons.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary ... ..	A. Hunt.
Secretary to Prime Minister ... ..	M. L. Shepherd.
Secretary to Governor-General and Executive Council	Major G. C. T. Steward.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	G. H. Castle.
Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Senate	A. G. Brown, B.A., LL.B.
Crown Solicitor ... ..	C. Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Secretary ... ..	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk ... ..	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant ... ..	H. L. Walters.
Inspector-General of Public Works	Lt.-Col. P. T. Owen.
Works Director, Victoria ... ..	T. Hill.
Commonwealth Statistician ... ..	G. H. Knibbs, F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer ... ..	R. C. Oldham.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria ... ..	W. B. Edwards.
Secretary ... ..	W. J. Skewes.
Registrar ... ..	W. J. Clemens.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary ... ..	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant ... ..	J. R. Collins.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor-General ... ..	J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk ... ..	Percy Whitton.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents ... ..	G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

*Central Administration.*

Secretary for Defence ... ..	Capt. R. H. M. Collins, R.N., C.M.G.
Chief Accountant ... ..	J. B. Laing.
Chief Clerk (at present Acting Secretary)	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Acting Chief Clerk ... ..	T. Trumble.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD, AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General ... ..	Major-Gen. Kirkpatrick.
Chief of the General Staff ... ..	Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General ... ..	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.
Quartermaster-General ... ..	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge.
Chief of Ordnance ... ..	Vacant.
Finance Member ... ..	J. B. Laing.
Civil Member ... ..	Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*INSPECTOR-GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD, AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Director of Training and Operations	Capt. and Tempy. Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.F.A.
Director of Works	... .. Capt. and Tempy. Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Director of Artillery	... .. Major H. W. Dangar, R.A.A.
Director of Engineers (Acting)	... .. Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Director of Stores	... .. F. Savage.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

## NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces	... .. Capt. W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
Commandant	... .. Capt. F. Tickell, C.M.G.

## DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	... .. Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	... .. Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Major A. P. Luscombe.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction	Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineers	... .. Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer	... .. Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	... .. Major E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster	... .. T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	... .. J. J. F. Lahiff.

## DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W.	... .. Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Officer Commanding Naval Forces, N.S.W.	Com. F. H. C. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Queensland	Col. J. S. Lyster.
Naval Commandant, Queensland	Com. J. T. Richardson (acting).
Military Commandant, South Australia	Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. J. H. A. Lee, R.A.E.
Naval Commandant, South Australia	Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G.
Military Commandant, Western Australia	Lieut.-Col. G. G. H. Irving.
Military Commandant, Tasmania	... .. Lieut.-Col. and Tempy. Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.

## COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

## COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Treasurer.

The Inspector-General.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Chief of the General Staff.

*Secretary.*

The Secretary for Defence.

And such other officers of the Citizen Forces and expert advisers as from time to time for any meeting of the Council, are summoned by the President to that meeting.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*  
BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Regular Members.*

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

- The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).
- The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).
- The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).
- The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).
- The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).
- The Civil Member.

*Secretary.*

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

*Consultative Members.*

- Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., Commanding South Australian Brigade.
- Col. R. E. Williams, V.D., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Victoria.
- (Vacant), Commanding Port Phillip Fortress, Victoria.
- Col. C. M. Ranclaud, V.D., Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, New South Wales.
- Lieut.-Col. R. M. S. Wells, V.D., Commanding Aust. Field Artillery, New South Wales.
- Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

*Secretary.*

The Chief Clerk.

DEFENCES.

Under the Commonwealth Defence Act No. 2 of 1903, all male inhabitants of Australia (except persons specially exempted from service) aged 18 to 60 years who are British subjects, and resident six months, are in time of war made liable to serve in the Military Forces. The Deakin Government passed an amending Defence Act No. 15 of 1909, which makes provision for the persons liable to be trained, as follows:—

	Ages.	Trainings each Year.			
		Whole Days.	Half-Days.	Night Drills.	Hours.
	Years.				
Junior Cadets ... ..	12-14	...	..	..	124
Senior Cadets ... ..	14-18	4	12	24	...
Citizen Forces ... ..	18-20	16*	...	...	...
" " ... ..	20-26	1†	...	...	...
Artillery and Engineers and Naval Forces ... ..	...	25*	...	...	...

\* Or their equivalent.

† Muster parade.

The designation of the forces is altered from "Military" to "Citizen." Promotion to the rank of officer and non-commissioned officer is to be from those who have served in the ranks of the Citizen Forces, and the appointments and promotions are to be allotted to those in the next lower grade who are most successful in competitive examinations. This does not apply to the promotions of officers in the Senior Cadets, nor until two years have elapsed from the commencement of the training of those in the Citizen Forces aged from 18 to 20 years. The classes of persons who may be called upon to enlist in time of war and the order of their being called out are as follows:—

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.
I. ...	... 18-35	Unmarried, or widowers without children
II. ...	... 35-45	" " " "
III. ...	... 18-35	Married or widowers with children
IV. ...	... 35-45	" " "
V. ...	... 45-60	Married or unmarried

Provision is made for the establishment of a Military College under a director, who is to be a highly qualified officer with a general knowledge of the science of war. No applicant or officer is to receive promotion in the Administrative and Instructional Staff until he has passed a prescribed course at the Military College.

With the view of assisting it in elaborating a system of defence, the Commonwealth Ministry decided to invite Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum to visit and inspect the existing military forces, and to give it the benefit of his experience and advice regarding the development of its latest scheme. The distinguished officer accepted the invitation and reached Port Darwin on 21st December, 1909, subsequently visiting military camps in each of the States. A memorandum was drawn up by him, in which he recommended that a fighting force of 80,000 men between the ages of 19 and 25 years should be enrolled, organized and trained to constitute the National Citizen Force. Australia, in the opinion of Lord Kitchener, should be divided into 215 areas from which the national force would be drawn, each area to be in charge of a thoroughly trained permanent instructional officer of the rank of captain or lieutenant, assisted by one or two non-commissioned officers. A staff corps consisting of 350 officers was recommended, and the establishment of a Military College from which that corps should be solely selected was provided for. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,884,000, which does not materially differ from the sum contemplated under the Defence Act, viz., £1,742,000.

An amount of £250,000 was appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth, and paid into a trust fund, under the authority of the Coast Defence Appropriation Act No. 19 of 1908, to be expended on harbor and coastal defence. To

Visit of  
Lord  
Kitchener  
to Australia.

Naval  
Defence.

give effect to this policy orders were sent to the United Kingdom to construct three torpedo boat destroyers, and two of these—the *Parramatta* and *Yarra*—have recently been completed and launched; crews having been sent to England to bring the boats to Australia.

For the purpose of arriving at uniformity in empire military and naval defence the Imperial Government invited representatives from the various British Dominions to a Conference in London. This Conference met in July and August, 1909, and was attended by representatives of the Commonwealth. As a result of the discussion on naval matters, the Admiralty and the Commonwealth representatives decided to recommend the Commonwealth Parliament to agree to construct an Australian section of the new Pacific squadron, to consist of one armoured cruiser, three other cruisers, six destroyers, and three submarines, the total cost of which was estimated to amount to £3,000,000. The Commonwealth Parliament agreed to this proposal, and an order was placed with the Admiralty on 8th December for the construction of the first-class cruiser. Act No. 14 of 1909, assented to on 13th December, gives authority for raising £3,500,000 for naval defence, but this loan—the first Commonwealth loan liability—has not yet been floated.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1909-10:—

Commonwealth  
Military  
Forces  
in Victoria,  
1909-10.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
<b>PERMANENT.</b>			
District Head-Quarter's Staff ...	4	7	11
"    Pay Department—Civilians...	...	7	7
Ordnance Department ...	...	38	38
Instructional Staff ...	6	50	56
Rifle Range Staff ...	...	6	6
Armament Artificers ...	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery ...	11	226	237
Royal Australian Engineers ...	6	50	56
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	1	5	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ...	...	4	4
Cadet Staff ...	3	7	10
<b>Total (Permanent) ...</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>MILITIA.</b>			
Field Force ...	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress ...	2	...	2
Light Horse—			
3rd Light Horse Brigade ...	75	850	925
4th " " " ...	44	470	514
Attached 10th Australian Light Horse Regiment ...	10	134	144
Australian Field Artillery ...	24	407	431
Australian Garrison Artillery ...	36	653	689



ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES  
OF VICTORIA, 1909-10—*continued.*

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
<i>MILITIA—continued.</i>			
Corps of Australian Engineers ...	13	276	289
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	123	1,989	2,112
Corps of Signallers ...	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps ...	15	...	15
Army Service Corps ...	5	53	58
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	38	166	204
Veterinary Department ...	7	...	7
Total (Militia) ...	398	5,070	5,468
<i>VOLUNTEERS.</i>			
Victorian Rangers ...	28	493	521
Victorian Scottish Regiment ...	22	369	391
Victorian Rifles ...	6	114	120
Two-Companies Infantry ...	6	114	120
Army Nursing Service ...	...	26	26
Total (Volunteers) ...	62	1,116	1,178
<i>CADETS.</i>			
Cadet Corps Staff ...	4	...	4
Senior Cadets (5 Battalions) ...	175	3,975	4,150
Cadet Corps (13 Battalions) ...	377	8,320	8,697
Mounted Cadets (2 Squadrons) ...	10	134	144
Total (Cadets) ...	566	12,429	12,995
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, Volunteer, and Cadet Corps) ...	1,057	19,026	20,083

## Rifle Clubs.

The rifle club movement has attained larger dimensions in Victoria than in any other part of Australia. In 1909 there were 1,071 clubs, with a membership of 55,933 in the Commonwealth, and of these, 358 clubs with 21,072 members were located in this State.

The Commonwealth Naval Forces of the State of Victoria comprise a permanent force and naval militia. The establishment was as under on 31st December, 1909:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NAVAL FORCES OF  
VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Total.
Permanent Force ...	23	109	132
Naval Militia ...	19	248	267
Naval Volunteer Cadets ...	...	252	252
Total ...	42	609	651

Common-  
wealth  
Naval  
Forces  
of  
Victoria.

The following table contains the expenditure on defences in Victoria from 1852 to 1908-9, that for the last seven years being shown separately. The total in 1908-9 was £7,167 less than in the preceding year, but greater than in any other year since 1890-91. The total expenditure on defences in Australia in 1908-9 was £1,017,928, Victoria's portion (£325,071) thus amounting to 32 per cent. :—

Expenditure on Defences 1852 to 1908-9.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN VICTORIA, 1852 TO 1908-9.

Period.	Ordinary Expenditure (Maintenance).		Construction and Maintenance of Buildings, Fortifications, Warships, &c.	Australian Defences.		Total.
	Military.	Naval.		Construction.	Maintenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852 to 1901-2	4,167,559	1,132,346	1,917,993	12,368	462,290	7,692,556
1902-3	177,214	22,744	15,234	...	37,870	253,062
1903-4	150,643	18,543	41,995	465	46,825	258,471
1904-5	154,003	19,107	68,195	...	50,271	291,576
1905-6	154,871	20,864	61,362	...	66,550	303,647
1906-7	163,170	23,652	65,959	...	65,677	318,458
1907-8	174,555	25,567	66,917	...	65,199	332,238
1908-9	191,057	29,184	39,398	...	65,432	325,071
Total ...	5,333,072	1,292,007	2,277,053	12,833	860,114	9,775,079
Arms, ammunition and stores generally unapportioned to particular years, prior to 1874 ... ..						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers prior to 1874 ... ..						139,683
Grand total ... ..						9,962,170

Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1908-9, £65,432," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,466; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £706, and at Thursday Island, £5,260.

CADETS.

At a conference of the Premiers of the several States of the Commonwealth held in Hobart in February, 1905, the then Minister of State for Defence submitted a scheme which aimed at—

Cadets.

- (a) The formation of Classes of Instruction in all the Schools of the Commonwealth in "Physical Training," "Elementary Drill," "Handling of Arms," and "Musketry," at which attendance of boys over twelve years of age attending such schools shall be compulsory.

- (b) Compulsory training for all male teachers (physically fit) in State Schools and the compulsory provision of a teacher qualified to instruct in the subjects referred to in (a) in all private schools in the Commonwealth.

Before these principles could be established on a practical basis, however, legislative action by both the Commonwealth Parliament and the Parliaments of the several States would have been necessary. A change of Ministry in the Commonwealth, having occurred, it was considered by the new Minister of State for Defence that something should be done at once to secure uniformity in and to extend the existing Cadet movement in the respective States. Acting on his representations, a conference representative of the Education Departments of the States and of the Commonwealth Defence Department, was held in Sydney in November, 1905. The recommendations of this conference were acquiesced in by the State Governments and adopted in their entirety by the Commonwealth Government, and provided for a force of approximately 20,000 Cadets and 3,000 Senior Cadets. Of these numbers, 6,108 Cadets and 1,020 Senior Cadets were allotted to Victoria.

Instructional Staff Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were appointed after competitive examination. Uniforms of a separate pattern in each State have been approved by the Military Board. The proposal to arm the bigger boys with M.E. rifles, and the remainder with Westley-Richards and Francotte rifles, is being gradually carried out. A percentage of M.L.E. rifles are also distributed to Cadets for the purpose of practice and enabling them to compete at school-boy marksmen competitions.

Senior Cadet Corps consist of boys who have left school but who are not old enough to join the Militia and Volunteer Forces, and also of boys attending school over fourteen years of age, and enable the boys who have commenced their training in the school Cadet Corps to continue their military training until such time as they may be able to join the citizen forces. Cadets consist of boys over twelve years of age who are attending school.

A further conference was held, at which it was decided to recommend a considerable addition to the number of Cadets, the total strength to be:—Senior Cadets, 4,062; Cadets, 23,414; these numbers have since been amended to 11,620 Senior Cadets and 30,789 Cadets, of which numbers 4,150 Senior Cadets, and 8,700 Cadets, are allotted to Victoria.

Provision has also been made for nine squadrons of Mounted Cadets of a total establishment of 648 all ranks, 144 of which are provided for Victoria.

Miniature rifle ranges have been erected in suitable localities throughout the Commonwealth for the purpose of instructing Cadets in rifle shooting.

Schools of Instruction for Cadet Officers and Camps of Training for the Cadet Corps are held in each State.